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THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA



AFTER THE SKIRMISH

American Shorthorn Breeders' Association

HILDEBRAND



Photo by Risk

A Group of Shorthorn Officials at the Tulsa, Okla., Show; Reading from left to right, C. D. Bellows, Treasurer, John R. Tomson, Vice-President, Reid Carpenter, President, F. W. Harding, Secretary.

National Shorthorn Congress Show and Sale

The big event in Shorthorn circles will be the National Shorthorn Congress Show and Sale to occur at Chicago the third week in February next. It will embrace the entire country in its scope and is designed to furnish a convenient outlet to breeders of high-class Shorthorns.

The program is arranged to include shows each forenoon and as an added inducement to the exhibitors the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association will offer cash prizes approximating \$8,000. The show entries will be limited to the cattle to be offered in the sales—a fact that will insure to the buyers an offering of outstanding individual strength. In order that the small breeder may have an equal chance with the owners of large herds, the entries will be limited to 15 head from any one breeding establishment.

It is the purpose to assemble 350 or more Shorthorns for the show contests and the sale ring. The standard of excellence will be high, in fact in point of numbers and degree of excellence it will be second only to the International Shorthorn display, and the sale offering seven or eight times greater.

The sales will occur each afternoon. It is the purpose to hold meetings, conferences, banquets, etc., each evening, when matters of general importance will be under discussion.

The public will have opportunity to become better informed upon the Milking Shorthorn for an entire day will be set apart for the display and study of this phase of the breed's development.

The plan of the Association is to make this an annual event. It is inconceivable that it will fail to stimulate greater activity among Shorthorn adherents, and greater interest among prospective patrons of the breed. Its benefits will touch all parts of the country. It will encourage closer unity. It will tend to stabilize Shorthorn trade and further the breed's progress. However limited individual operations, and regardless of location, they will be affected by the broad influence of this momentous occasion.

Many requests for entries have already been made and the prospect now is that the sale list will be filled early. In view of this, it is requested that all who contemplate making entries reach a decision as to the numbers and advise Secretary Harding at the coming International in December or before that date.



Courtesy T. H. Seaworth, Chana, Ill.

In Training — All of Them.



Courtesy Bidwell Stock Farm, Tecumseh, Mich.

The Water's Fine.

Building an Association

By Will Johnson

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Here's a Real Story

To get at the start of the organization of the Fort Wayne District Shorthorn Breeders' Association, of which I happen to be the secretary, it is necessary to go back to my own school days, when I used to go out into the country to visit "Uncle David" Fyffe on beautiful Spring Grove Farm in Allen county, Indiana. The impressions gained on those visits were of such a pleasant nature that I soon made up my mind that I wanted to know more about the history, the production and the care of those splendid broad-backed, deep-bodied matrons and sires whose offspring were so smooth and symmetrical; so docile and yet so imposing.

Vacation time came and my interest in his charges warmed the heart of "Uncle David" and he gave me a job as assistant herdsman.

During those summer evenings, after the last round among the barns and through the pastures, in the gloaming, we would get down the herdbooks and histories of the breed and dig into the records of the ancestors of the cattle we had just left, until long after the hour when manager and herdsman should have been in bed. The next morning I would have to be called more than once before I would realize that it was time to administer the "feed bucket cross."

Other evenings we would gather on the spacious porch and it was there I learned the words and music of "Robin Tomson's

Smithy" and many another old homey Scotch folk song. Or, perhaps, the lads and lassies from Brookside would come over, and Jimmie Berry would bring his pipes or John Gillie would drop in with his fiddle and we would have a "Hieland Schottishe" or a reel or two.

It was amid such scenes as these that I gained my first insight into the Shorthorn business. Is it any wonder that the desire to be the owner of a herd has lasted for twenty years, though, in the meantime, I have earned my sustenance, first as a land surveyor, then as an abstractor of titles and latterly as an officer of my county.

It was the desire, thus fostered, to engage in the business of producing cattle that led to the formation of the aforesaid Shorthorn Breeders' Association. Not having the land, nor the means to engage in the enterprise, upon an extensive scale, I got a few of my friends into the notion that, if we would each buy a few females as a starter, we could in a few years do enough business collectively to make it worth our while, and worth the while of prospective buyers to seek us out when in need of cattle. That by advertising as an association we would each get more publicity than the volume of our business would warrant us to pay for as individuals. Our idea impressed the agricultural agent of our county as such a practical one that he told many farmers about our project, and soon our

proposal grew to the proportions of a county organization, then to a district organization.

On Aug. 3 of last year we held a monster picnic on the farm of Arthur Herriman, who maintains a good herd of Shorthorns and who was one of those who joined us as our idea was developing. More than fifteen hundred men and women attended. Purdue University sent speakers, among them Dean Skinner himself. The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association was represented. At the conclusion of the picnic the association was formed, by-laws were adopted, officers were elected, and forty-three breeders and beginners signified their intention of becoming members by signing the articles of association.

Since that time the activities of the association have increased. Last October a Shorthorn show of eighty head of high-class, registered cattle was held. On the 31st of March this year we sold fifty-nine head at public auction for an average price of \$276. On Oct. 3 we will sell seventy-nine head, a better average lot than the others. But more than all this we have awakened the farmers of a dozen counties to a realization of the value of improved livestock. By our example, we have set them to thinking. We have caused many of them to discard their grade and scrub bulls in favor of pure-bred Shorthorns. And even among the ranks of the breeders them-



Courtesy Bidwell Stock Farm, Tecumseh, Mich.

There's an Appealing Beauty Here, Not Easily Defined, But Unmistakable.

selves, reformation has occurred. Some of them were overstocked with cattle they were not properly feeding and sheltering. In more than one case of this kind the herd has been reduced in number, and with better care and the addition of a few desirable females, the quality has been greatly improved and the pounds of beef actually increased.

The use of the knife on undesirable bulls has been encouraged, and yet in at least one case it was found necessary to advocate its disuse.

As this case illustrates the value of the association to the individual member, it should be related. In canvassing the district for breeders we found a man on a by-road farm whose light was so hidden that only his immediate neighbors knew he bred Shorthorns. As he

had developed no market for his product he had castrated a half dozen calves that would have grown into excellent steer-getters. Through the work of the association he now has a ready market for his surplus and he is now one of the most active members. Many other cases might be cited where a member has profited by the formation of our association.

There are many examples of herds built upon a foundation of a very few cows. When the cows have been good ones and good bulls have been used and good practices followed, better herds are the result. The significance of these facts are appreciated by our members. At a recent series of sales, held in Chicago, seven of the members of this association, all really beginners in the busi-

ness, bought eleven females for \$11,125. These cattle were bought, not for speculative purposes, but as foundation stock. One of these men, who had never owned a pure-bred beast, bought two yearling heifers for \$2,000. Without the organization this might be considered a foolish venture. With the organization back of him he has used good business judgment.

No little part of the success of our work is due to the assistance of the livestock husbandry and the extension departments of Purdue University. They call our organization a practical experiment in community building and are pleased to say that we are responsible in our district for more and better livestock, more and better agriculture, more and better social advantages.



Courtesy Frank Toyne, Lanesboro, Iowa

Take Special Note of the Uniformity of Type in This Group.

Prices and Values

By Carey M. Jones
Chicago, Ill.

Figures these days sound pretty high. High-sounding figures like high-sounding names are oftentimes misleading. To the man handling crushed rock the price of diamonds would sound very high. To the man feeding his grain to the inferior steer five thousand dollars for a bull might seem a little above normal—but this is out of line for what the editor asked me to furnish for this number—it was a report of recent sales, including those from May 29 to June 29.

During this period I sold 823 head for a grand total of \$671,523—an average of \$816. In the list were 170 bulls which sold for an average of \$808.80. This remarkable showing was made without any extreme prices, as an examination of the report shows a very even run of values. Forty-six bulls and 191 females sold for \$1,000 or over—with only two animals over \$4,000 and the top of \$8,100.

These sales were not confined to any particular section but were distributed

all over the United States and Canada. From January 1 to May 29 the averages were not so high but the sales totaled almost one million dollars and with the sales booked up to January 1, these sales will amount to more than two and one-half million dollars worth of Shorthorn cattle.

This sounds like a great achievement and when to this amount is added the large volume of business handled by other auctioneers as well as the numerous private transactions not given publicity, Shorthorn breeders as well as their friends have no difficulty in making themselves believe they have been having what most people would call a great year. It would do no harm, however, to reflect for a minute.

Last week I saw thirty Shorthorn steers sell at an average of \$240. They were all good quality but far from show material; still I failed to see another lot as good on a seven hundred mile motoring trip the past week.

From the transfers made we know that enough Shorthorn cows have left the corn belt and found homes in the south to reduce the number of bulls another year in the states of Iowa, Missouri and Wisconsin, more than one thousand head. These are the bulls the farmers will miss. This is not all. The valued matrons from many of the top herds have been taken for a foundation stock for new herds to the south, southwest and far west where they are as much appreciated but I doubt if more needed than in the central west or corn-belt states.

For a time I felt I had made a splendid record as an auctioneer; now I am wondering if the breeders who made sales would not be better off with less money in the bank and more breeding cows in their herds. The prices paid may seem high, but thinking it over seriously—has not the buyer had the best of it the past six months? We are certain he did in 1916.

Wisconsin as a Home for Shorthorns

Some one accused George Ade of saying that Indiana was a good place to come from. I cannot vouch for the accuracy of the accusation, but Wisconsin is like and unlike Indiana. It is a good state to come from and it is a good state to live in. A few years ago it was my fortune to travel about to many of the state fairs in the middle west with an exhibit of Wisconsin products, and it was surprising to me to find so many of the representative farmers of Iowa, Nebraska and the Dakotas who were natives of the Badger state. Perhaps their fathers had pioneered in Wisconsin and, like their ancestors, they had gone west and grown up with the country. Almost invariably they had gone into the new country and engaged in the raising of grain. Later most of them had taken to the livestock business. Shorthorn cattle they were used to in Wisconsin and Shorthorn cattle they took to in the state of their adoption.

We who live in Wisconsin know her prowess as a dairy state and many of those on the outside think that all Wisconsin farmers are dairy farmers. Here they are mistaken. We have a very diversified state. Riding from one side of the commonwealth to the other is far from being monotonous. I'll admit that in many parts of the state we have a

By Prof. J. L. Tormey

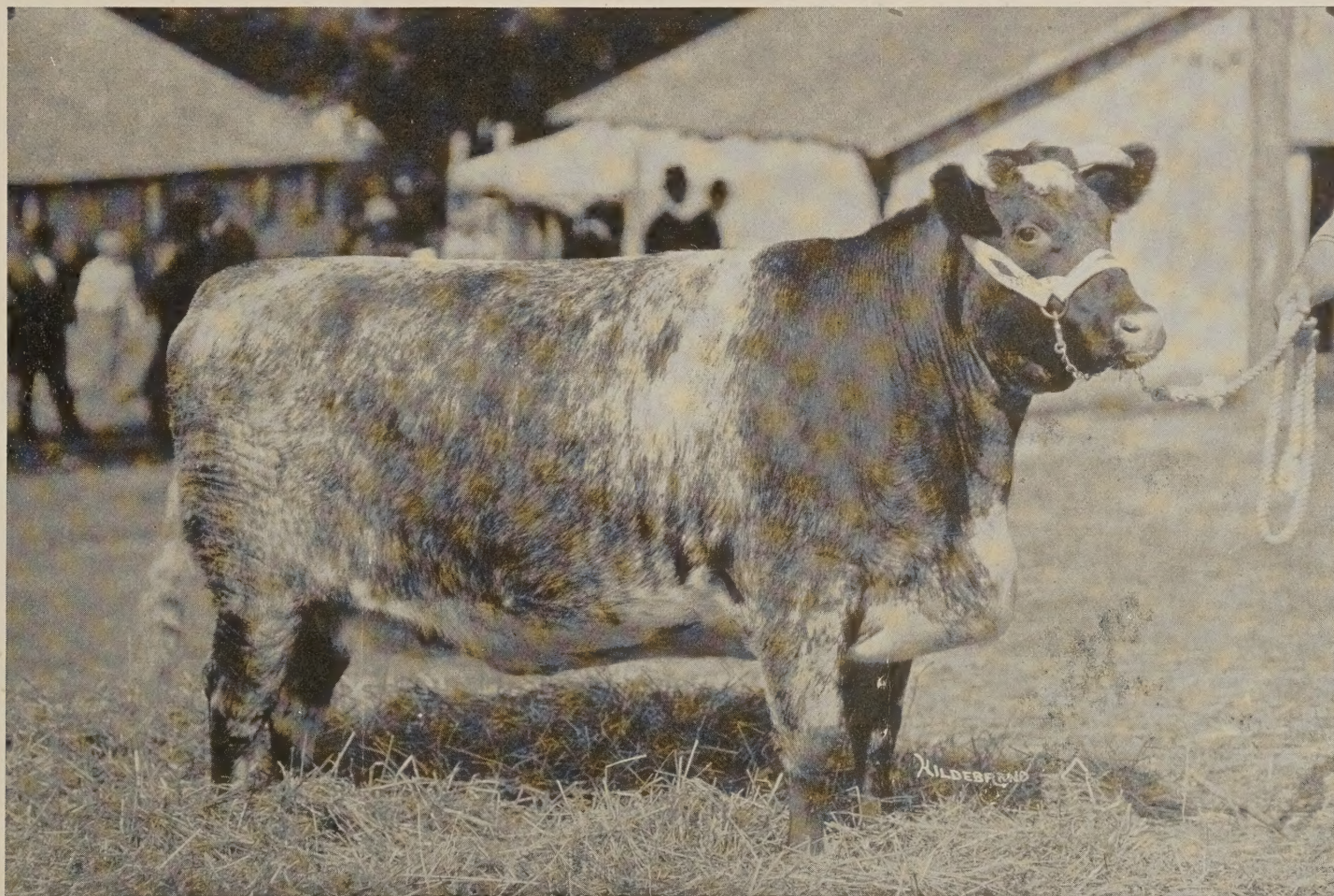
University of Wisconsin

great deal of scenery, and scenery is poor feed for cattle. Notwithstanding the fact that the traveler often sees only uninviting scenes agriculturally, it is well to remember that while you are in the Badger state you are in one of the best regulated states in the Union and that we lead in a great many of our undertakings.

I am willing to take my hat off to many of our sister states when it comes to raising bumper corn crops, and boasting about the amount of tillable lands within the confines of the boundary lines of the state; but we expect the same salute when it comes to good pasture lands, abundant rainfall, clear, cool, sparkling streams of water, pleasant fertile valleys, and some of the best prairie lands in the country in the same latitude. At the time of the Iowa State Fair, the announcement was made that a load of Iowa corn fed steers had sold for \$16.30 per hundred on the Chicago market—the cattle bringing \$247 per head. This was a good sale and no doubt made the feeder "a hat full of money," as the saying goes. Why not

listen to some cattle stories from Wisconsin?

About the same time that those Iowa cattle were on the market, Logan Thompson of Linden, Iowa County, Wisconsin (maybe it is because Loge lives in Iowa County that the price was so good), sold a load of cattle in Chicago that averaged 1,625 pounds and sold for \$15.50 per hundred. Figure it out for yourself. Thompson's "grass fat" cattle from Wisconsin brought over \$250 each in Chicago. Notice I said grass fat cattle. I had the good fortune to see those cattle shortly before they were marketed and they were practically all Shorthorns. Griswold Brothers of Livingston, Grant County, made the first sensational sale of grass fat cattle from Wisconsin this summer. Sixteen head, all Shorthorns but one, were sold in the pasture for \$225 per head. The cattle averaged 1,685 pounds in Chicago and sold for \$14.50 per hundred. When one tells you that good cattle are not produced in Wisconsin, remind him that these cattle never saw daylight in any county in the world except Grant County, Wisconsin, until they were shipped to Chicago. Chicago is the price setter, and it is said that crowds hovered around the pens in which these cattle were enclosed. Concerning these cattle, it is interesting to



Courtesy J. E. Kennedy, Janesville, Wis.

Photo by Hildebrand

Miss Lovely, First Prize, Senior Yearling Heifer, Minnesota State Fair.

know that they cost the Griswold Brothers about \$100 per head in September, 1916, and they weighed around 1,000 pounds at the time. They made good gains and got no corn other than that in the silage fed last winter. Peter Polskil of Mineral Point has a bunch of cattle—practically all Shorthorns and all natives of Wisconsin, that will attract some attention when they get to Chicago. The thirty-five head now on pasture will average somewhere around 1,700 pounds, and at least one load will be fed corn before they are marketed. Any number of cattle have sold above the \$14 market from the Mineral Point section thus far this season, and I want the reader to remember that these cattle are shipped right off the grass, which is the cheapest feed and in many cases the only feed that can be produced on the farms where these heavy cattle are made. Why feed high priced corn, when one can get two pounds per day of high priced gains right on pasture?

It is interesting to Shorthorn men that most of the big cattle on the pastures in Wisconsin are Shorthorns. There are many reasons for this. The principal one is that most of the men who raise their calves for feeders keep Shorthorn cows. We may cry down the dual-purpose animal as much as we wish. I wouldn't look for a record milk producing cow among the ranks of Shorthorns. Neither have we ever had a grand champion steer from one of the Wisconsin farms. But this much remains a fact: There are many farmers who have more feed than enough to feed the number of cows they are equipped for or care to milk. They wish to raise calves, and know that a grade calf from dairy bred ancestry is not profitable to raise unless it be a heifer from a good cow and a pure-bred dairy bull. They select the Shorthorn cows because there are many

profitable milkers among them, and Shorthorn calves are profitable to raise for either steers or heifers, and are always in demand. Because there are more Shorthorns raised it is easier for the cattle men to make their selections for good feeders among the Shorthorns.

They will give you other reasons for handling Shorthorns. They are more easily acclimated, or adapt themselves more readily to their surroundings. Range cattle are not so satisfactory in Wisconsin pastures because they are not used to people on foot, and are wild. The Shorthorn will grow to great weight and the pasture man is interested in gains as well as flesh.

We have read much of the Milking Shorthorn. We have not done much with the extreme milking type of Shorthorn in this state. However, we have many Shorthorn cows that have good records for milk production, and the demand for the bulls from milking dams has been good. Wisconsin has more cow testing associations than any other state, and among the cows tested are many Shorthorns. I have before me now a few records of herds in the Rock County Cow Testing Association. One of the herds consists of 24 head of pure-bred registered Shorthorns. The test began Dec. 1, 1915, and ended Nov. 30, 1916. Seven cows produced an average of over 300 pounds of butter fat each, the top cow producing in eleven months 388.9 pounds of fat. H. H. Little is the owner of this herd. He states that much good accrues from cow testing, and if one is in the business of trying to fill the demand for Milking Shorthorns he cannot afford not to belong to an association. Bulls sell faster and average over \$100 more per head if there is accurate information concerning the performance of the dams. Throughout the state there are many Shorthorn cows doing well in test associations.

It would be folly to write about Wisconsin Shorthorns and not include the names of some of the men who have done much to make Shorthorns famous not only in Wisconsin, but in the United States and in foreign countries. The name of Harding appears at once. Anoka Farms have long been famous, and are so well known that we might only need mention the name and all would know the rest. However, it is significant that when the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association wanted things well done they chose from among their members a Wisconsin man. Frank Harding has been, we think in Wisconsin, our foremost figure in the state in many lines of activity.

I might diverge here somewhat and dwell momentarily upon the value of education and extension in retaining breed prestige. Shorthorns once held much territory in this state that they have lost to some of the special dairy breeds. I am of the opinion that much of this territory might have been held by Shorthorn interests, had the Shorthorn men earlier adopted their present educational and advertising campaigns. As an educator, so to speak, and extension man, Mr. Harding has rendered great service to the Shorthorn interests in recent years. His career as a breeder, importer and exhibitor is in a class by itself.

The firm of Herr Brothers & Reynolds has been well known in Shorthorn circles in recent years, both in the show yard and in the sale ring. Carpenter & Carpenter have been growing fast, and are to be reckoned with in show yard bouts. E. E. Jones of Rockland is a familiar figure wherever anything about Shorthorns is doing. Macmillan & Macmillan have one of the best collections of Scotch Shorthorns in the country. J. E. Kennedy has come prominently into Shorthorn history in the last few years.



Courtesy J. E. Kennedy, Janesville, Wis.

First Prize Aged Herd, Minnesota State Fair.

Photo by Hildebrand

Dakota Steers Made World Record

Forty head of Shorthorn steers, weighing 1,692 pounds, sold on the Chicago market, July 9, at \$14 per cwt., an average of \$236.88 per head.

These cattle were bred by Miss Annie L. Petrie, Linton, N. Dak., and were fed and marketed by T. I. Gunderson, Centerville, S. Dak. They were a part of a shipment of eighteen loads, 263 head, all Shorthorns, which sold for \$55,025.39, an average slightly under \$210 per head for the entire number.

This is pronounced by market authorities as a market performance without a parallel—a world's record regardless of breed. It is a striking example of the actual value of improved blood in the marketing of beef and demonstrates the Shorthorn advantage in the matter of extra scale and evident quality.

Miss Petrie's breeding herd has been graded up through the use of registered sires and an inspection of the steers revealed a large percentage of roans, some of which ran very light in shade, indicating that she has recognized the value of white and roan bulls in the production of prime beef.

This performance attracts attention also to the Dakotas as a breeding and finishing ground for cattle of the market-topping class.

We present herewith Miss Petrie's inspiring story of her experience as a producer of Shorthorn beef. It reveals a degree of foresight and discretion forcibly illustrated by the record achievement reviewed above.

THE EDITOR.

"I am very much pleased to note the record made by the steers of our raising. I spent years in building the herd up to the present standard and faced many discouraging propositions.

"Sister and I went to Emmons County, North Dakota, in the early days of settlement. Her health was broken by years of teaching and I was a school girl. For a start to our herd we had two roan Durham (as they were called then) heifers that father gave us, which we shipped to Dakota in an emigrant car a brother was shipping. From that start, and our own efforts, we built up our ranch.

"Our progress was slow at first. Money was scarce. We taught school for \$29 per month and took school warrants, which had to be discounted from 10 percent to 25 percent to get the cash, and only a six months term, for the pupils were too scattered and the weather too uncertain in the winter to have winter school. But even so, we saved a little money. We bought us two saddle horses, and a good calf whenever we had the opportunity.

"We bought the relinquishment of a claim near Winchester on Beaver Creek, and sister filed a homestead on it. Later we bought out a store at Winchester.

Our goods had to be freighted 65 miles, but we worked up a good trade and made some money. I was appointed postmistress and we ran the store in connection with our ranch until the county seat was moved to Linton, only four miles away. The railroad came to Linton also, and Winchester died a natural death. We held to our few cattle, increasing them as we could the first few years, trading steers for heifers, buying a calf here and there until we had quite a herd, and buying land adjoining until we owned several sections. Our fat cattle had to be driven 65 miles to shipping point, and I remember the



Photo by Hildebrand

These Are the Steers Bred in North Dakota, Fed in South Dakota, that Topped the Chicago Market — Breaking all Records, July 9, 1917. Weight 1,692 lbs. Selling Price \$14 per cwt., an Average of \$236.88 per Head.

first year we sold our steers for \$3 per hundred. What a good sale we thought we made! And it was good then. Late years I could sell my feeders right at the ranch for \$7.

"We had been using the best sires we could get there. But we were not satisfied; they were not registered; so when we felt able we bought two registered Shorthorn bulls and some heifers. Our neighbors and friends thought we needed a guardian appointed; said we could not

to the detriment of the real worth of the animal.

"Crossing these sires with the good grade cows we had gave us what we were striving for—an early maturing, smooth, blocky, easy keeping steer that rarely disappointed us when put on the scales, and with the flesh where the butchers want it. We kept weeding our cows, keeping the straight, heavy milking strain, for if a cow raises a good calf she must be able to feed it well the

use the most of it to make a bed. But in the cold weather I liked to see them fed, for they ate as if it tasted good.

"The calves were weaned at about eight months, fed all the fine prairie hay they would eat, with some millet for variety, and usually a small portion of whole oats, which I found they could grind and use to very good advantage.

"My dear sister was called to the other side twelve years ago. A short time ago I disposed of the stock, both cattle and horses. It was hard to do so; I took a pride and interest in my herd of practically pure-bred Shorthorns, and was very much attached to my horses, eighty odd good grade Percherons, but the help problem was such a serious one; more serious in the newer country than in the older settled ones, for where land is cheap the worth while fellows are working for themselves, and it seemed as if as the wages increased the help became more irresponsible and incompetent, and I decided that hard as it was it was best to let them go. I sold them to a brother and they are still on the home ranch in charge of my nephews, so it was not quite so bad as to see them scattered.

"I still have land interests in Dakota and think now, as I always did, that North Dakota is one of the best cattle raising states in the union and you are going to hear more from her in the future. The people are waking up to the fact that the better cattle pay, although it took some of them a long time. We had that to contend with; while at different times we bought registered cows and for a time kept up the registry papers on the calves, we found it did not pay, as we could not get registered prices for breeding stock. Our neighbors wanted young bulls, but wanted them at steer prices.

"I did not let color influence me in the selection of breeding stock to the detriment of other good points, only drawing the line at a light red. In our locality there was for a long time a prejudice against the roans. I myself am very partial to them. One of the bulls that proved a very successful sire was a light roan (a Lord Banff) and a great many of the steers that Mr. Gunderson bought were his calves."



Courtesy Miss A. L. Petrie, Linton, N. D.

Shorthorn Steers at the Petrie Ranch.

afford to spend so much money on a few cattle; that we would never get our money out, etc., etc., but we felt that we were on the right track and that in so much as we had earned the money we had a right to spend it as we chose.

"If a sire proved exceptionally good he was kept several years, but new blood was introduced every two years so that the heifers were not bred back to their sire. The buying and selling of stock was always left to me. In buying a sire three things were considered: He must possess a short, straight leg, a broad, straight back, and a good disposition; or I think perhaps the last should come first, for no matter how perfect an animal was I would not have him unless he had the eye showing good nature. I did not care so much for the pedigree as I did for the individual. What I mean to say is that I did not care for a fashionable pedigree

first eight months, and no matter how good looking she was if she could not do that she had to go.

"As to their care, in the summer they had the best pasture in the world, I think, the native prairie grasses; pasture well watered by never-failing stream of pure water. In the winter they had the best hay grown, the upland prairie, perhaps some rye hay and corn fodder. An open shed was their shelter in stormy weather, but if the wind was not blowing, no matter how cold it was, in the morning they would be lying on their feeding ground, chewing the cud of contentment. I always noticed that in the coldest winters they came through in the best flesh. It took more hay; their appetites were enormous, but they seemed to make good use of it, while in a mild winter they would laze around, pick up a little here and a little there, act as if it did not taste very good, and



Courtesy James Brown, Dundee, Ill.

Photo by Hildebrand

The Chicago Shorthorn Cattle Club at Thaxton Farm, Dundee, Ill.

The Fieldman's Contact and Influence

By Fred V. Johnson
of the Iowa Homestead Staff

I trust that I will be pardoned if in this article I show a tendency to "toot the horn" for the fieldman of the livestock press. Other writers will review the glories and progress of the red, white and roan, but I wish to devote a little space to a subject outside of the general run of topics in THE SHORT-HORN IN AMERICA.

A score of years spent in field work for the livestock and agricultural press convinces me that the fieldman is entitled to some meed of praise for the work that he does. One must acknowledge that he is one of the important forces for improved livestock conditions. He is constantly preaching the doctrine of better cattle, better horses, better hogs and better sheep, and he has ample opportunity to spread the gospel everywhere. He is the general field representative for all improved livestock and the strength and breadth of his work is entitled to general recognition.

The relationship that exists between the breeder and the fieldman is of a

nature that cannot be found in any other line of business. With each working toward a mutual end, the breeder to enlarge and improve his business conditions, and the fieldman putting forth his endeavors to materially assist him in the same, there is a connection between the two that is out of the ordinary run of affairs. It is founded largely on confidence. The fieldman who does not realize the responsibility of his position fails to possess the spirit of co-operation needed to give the best possible service in the interests of the breeder who is entrusting to him responsibilities of the utmost importance and falls short of his obligation. On the other hand, the breeder who fails to give the fieldman who has labored faithfully and intelligently in his behalf, the proper measure of credit for the work that he has done is sadly lacking in that spirit so necessary to real success.

As confidence in the word and integrity of a breeder is all that gives value to the pedigree of the animal that he produces, so confidence in the fieldman must be possessed by the breeder, else the efforts of the former are in vain. The duties of a fieldman to his clients are many and must be based upon a full realization of the measure of assistance that he and the paper he represents can give to a customer. There are breeders who overestimate the value of their stock and can be induced to spend for publicity much more than they are justified in doing, but the fieldman who favors expenditures of that kind does not have the best interests of his client in mind. On the other hand, the breeder with a worthy offering should realize that if he has not enough confidence in his stock to give his story the proper amount of publicity he cannot expect the buying public to be keen for his stock. Too little publicity is usually more detrimental than too much.

Honest criticism is welcomed by the fair minded man. I have known breed-



Courtesy Carpenter & Carpenter, Baraboo, Wis.

Photo by Hildebrand

Certified Milk Furnished by Maxwalton Queen, Senior and Grand Champion Cow, Iowa State Fair.

ers who resented anything said about their stock except in praise. Invariably they were the small caliber men who did not know real merit. It is not to be considered that the judgment of the fieldman is invulnerable. However, his opportunity for inspection, comparison and study of livestock is of so wide and varied a nature that his statements are entitled to careful consideration. When he criticises some animal or animals in your herd, take the criticism in the spirit in which it is given. Honest advice and plain truth as he sees it are two important essentials in the success of the fieldman, and the breeder who listens to his advice will find in the long run that he has exercised good judgment.

Try to keep in touch with the fieldman, either personally or by letter. He cannot visit you as often as he would like. There are many breeders who are entitled to a portion of his time and he has to distribute it equitably. Do not think because he does not call that he has forgotten you. He always has your interests at heart and is working for your good. He appreciates your business and your good will, and is always endeavoring to do something to merit the same. He likes to hear from you as well as you like to hear from or see him. So keep him posted with the way your affairs are progressing, what you have to sell and what you want to buy, and rest assured that he will always make the best possible use of the information.

The fieldman of today is an important factor in the development of the livestock industry. He is always on the firing line for the improvement of the

herds and the flocks. He carries a message and delivers it with a force that compels consideration. If you have not already enlisted him in your service, do so at once.

From the ranks of the fieldmen have come men who have indelibly impressed themselves upon the livestock world in other ways. The late George P. Bellows won his spurs as a fieldman before he graced the auctioneer's stand with his forceful knowledge and strong personality. One of my first associates in this line of work was Frank D. Tomson who is now guiding the destinies of THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA. Colonel Carey M. Jones, whose fame as an auctioneer is known wherever good Shorthorns are bred, had his first experience in the livestock business as a fieldman. The memory of John McDairmid, dead for many years, comes back to me—a Scotchman with an inherent love for good cattle generally and Shorthorns in particular. He was a walking encyclopedia on pedigree and a true judge of values. Will Lambing, now retired and enjoying the good things of this world at his home in Twin Falls, Idaho, was one of the pioneers, as was also L. K. Hildebrand, now business manager of The Breeder's Gazette. Active in the work today are men with years of honest endeavor to their credit, and many a breeder can trace some measure of his success to the sound advice and hearty assistance of a fieldman.

In the years that have passed I have formed many warm friendships and have been honored by the acquaintance and friendship of men engaged in the production of Shorthorn cattle—big,

broad-gauged men, with a wide and far-seeing vision, having an abiding faith in the glorious future of their favorite breed of cattle, and who builded for the future along the most constructive lines. Many of these men have passed from the scene of their earthly accomplishments, but their works live after them and their friendship will always be a fragrant memory to me. A man from whom I learned much and who did probably as much as any one person for the pure-bred livestock industry in the Middle West was George Harding, the founder of the Anoka herds and flocks at Waukesha, Wis. His influence was felt wherever good Shorthorns and pure-bred sheep were known. A man of broader vision I have never known, and the soundness of his judgment is best evidenced by the large measure of success that has come to the breeding establishment that he founded at Waukesha.

There comes to me as I write thoughts of Andrew Chrystal and the herd of Shorthorns that he maintained at Glenfoyle Farm, Marshall, Michigan. Born in Scotland, with an innate love of the Shorthorn, he knew his cattle as the average school boy knows his letters. The pedigree and family history of every animal in the herd, which at times numbered over 200 head, was always at his tongue's end. A most lovable character was Andrew Chrystal and he lives today in the hearts of those who were fortunate enough to know him.

A man with a broad grasp of the science of breeding was N. P. Clarke, and some of the most pleasant and instructive hours that I have ever enjoyed were spent in his company. He had a love for cattle and horses that at times overshadowed every other characteristic, and he sent out from the Meadowlawn herd some of the greatest Shorthorns the breed has ever known. Martin Flynn and his Walnut Hill herd of Shorthorns were landmarks in the cattle world. A man of rugged honesty and indomitable purpose, Mr. Flynn achieved results of moment. Men like these and Senator Harris, S. F. Lockridge, I. M. Forbes, C. E. Leonard, H. F. Brown, B. O. Cowan, all endowed with a vision, some of whom have gone hence, while others are still forwarding the interests of the Shorthorn, have all left an indelible impress upon the pure-bred livestock industry of the country. To have known these men and others in the ranks and profited from their wealth of experience and knowledge has been one of the most valued privileges of my life.

In Evidence

The uniform high merit of the Shorthorn exhibits at the fairs this season has not been overlooked by the fairgoers. It demonstrates the practical advancement being made by Shorthorn breeders everywhere. We are not only gaining ground rapidly in numbers, but the standard keeps going higher.



Photo by Hildebrand

Ringmaster, Three Times International Grand Champion.

Among the Breed's Great Sires

By Frank D. Tomson

There are naturally many breeders of the present day who lack definite knowledge of the type and individual characteristics of the sires appearing in the pedigrees represented in their herds. For this reason I assume that an unbiased discussion of sires that have had an important part in the improvement of the Shorthorn breed would prove of informing interest to the readers of *THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA*, and to this end I will present brief sketches of various bulls of greater or less reputation.

In previous numbers we have reviewed more or less extensively Whitehall Sultan, Villager and Choice Goods, together with their best-known progeny. We open this discussion by direct reference to Cumberland.

But there are a score or more of bulls which, through no lack of merit on their part, have not had the benefit of such persistent and extensive publicity as has attached to these just mentioned. It is this larger number that have left their impress on the breed to which attention is invited.

In this discussion I shall endeavor to deal as accurately as possible without attempt at criticism or flattery and will be inclined to limit the comment to those bulls that have already made their records. Obviously it will be for some writer in the future to review the sires that are making their place today in Shorthorn history.

This comment will of necessity appear in several installments.

Cumberland 118578

Along in the nineties a public sale of Shorthorns was held at the fair grounds in Humboldt, Iowa, by R. J. Johnston of that place and a well known breeder of that time. There was a husky, young roan bull in the offering that had become somewhat nervous, due to the strange surroundings and the activities incident to the sale, and as he was not disposed to go quietly to the sale ring, gave the herdsman a little run for their money. It was decided to leave him till the last one. So when the rest of the cattle were disposed of, those of the

crowd that were interested went with the auctioneer to the box stall where this somewhat excited youngster had headed in. The upper half of the door was open so those who cared to could look in, and a few bids were offered. When the limit seemed to have been reached he was knocked off to T. J. Ryan, Irwin, Iowa, at \$135. Prices ruled low at that period. Mr. Ryan used the bull for a year and sold him then to C. A. Saunders, Manilla, Iowa. If I remember correctly the price was \$205. This bull was Cumberland 118578, an intensely bred Cruickshank Crocus, a son of King James by Spartan Hero. His pedigree

traces thirteen times directly to Champion of England.

The Saunders herd at that time was composed of females of mixed breeding of the plainer sort. Cumberland was placed in service and the first calf from him, Cumberland's Chunk, was the champion Shorthorn steer at the International and reserve grand champion. The next calf was also a prize winner.

It was in the winter of 1900 that the writer visited the Saunders farm to arrange for advertising a small offering of Shorthorns, the principal feature of which was a group of young bulls by Cumberland. They were reds and roans



Courtesy Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.

Photo by Hildebrand

Combining Their First Winning Aged, Young and Calf Herds, Iowa State Fair.

of strong, vigorous, fleshy character and compact type, showing decided masculinity. They were readily purchased by farmers and breeders in that section of Iowa, and for several years Cumberland bulls from those mixed-bred cows attracted patronage from a constantly widening territory.

About this time Mr. Saunders invested in a few richly bred females of Scotch blood lines and then a better class of bulls went out from the herd. While none of these commanded exceptional attention, they were generally recognized as of much more than ordinary merit and of uniform character and type. The Cumberland bulls had become popular in western Iowa chiefly among the beef producers in that section and many of the descendants of Cumberland, out of grade dams, made high records in the feed lots and the markets.

It is a singular fact that it was the last calf sired by Cumberland that should have been the one that spread his fame throughout the land as a great sire. This calf, Cumberland's Last, was out of the imported cow Lady Douglas by Lord Douglas. Up until this calf was dropped it was generally recognized that Fitz Eustace was the best son of Cumberland. He was red and in type

closely resembled his sire and compared favorably with him in point of individual merit and potency. He did service in the herd of John Rasmess, Lake City, Iowa. It should be understood that in the days of Cumberland and Fitz Eustace the herds were largely composed of females of miscellaneous breeding and for that reason bulls from these strains were not given extensive service in the herds of the following decade when the inclination was positively toward Scotch cattle.

When Cumberland's Last was six or eight weeks old Mr. Saunders gave an option on him to Purdy Bros. of Missouri at \$800, but they did not exercise it for two reasons: They needed a bull for immediate use and this calf was a little too young, in their judgment, to bet that amount of money on it. Then I think, too, his white color influenced their decision to some extent. From the time Mr. Saunders had given this option until it expired he studied the calf closely and concluded that this was the best of all of the Cumberland calves and decided when the option expired to carry him along with a view to showing him. Being a clever advertiser, Mr. Saunders permitted information to leak out that he had something of a wonder

in his last calf by Cumberland, which he had named Cumberland's Last. Those who visited the farm and inspected the calf agreed that he was a remarkably promising individual. He was shown at the International at Chicago as a junior yearling, winning first in class and junior championship. He became a much talked of bull, a prospect for greater show honors.

Mr. Saunders had looked forward for many months to the showing of this bull. He was keenly alive to the significance of the winning and when the contest was on he was keyed up as only the man of limited experience in the show ring can be. And there is in this connection a little, innocent incident that is worth repeating. When the decision was made giving Cumberland's Last the junior championship Mr. I. M. Forbes of Illinois, then a director in the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, held the ribbon and instead of handing it to the herdsman holding the bull, he laid the coveted purple across the animal's back. It so happened that Cumberland's Last had a slight "dip" in the back, and the first thought that struck Mr. Saunders was that the ribbon was placed there to draw attention to this possible defect. There were many to congratu-



Courtesy Weaver & Garden, Wapello, Iowa

Photo by Hildebrand

First Prize Get-of-Sire Group, Iowa State Fair, The Get of Villager.

late Mr. Saunders, for there had been much interest displayed in this calf, and while there were other candidates for this distinction, there were no real disappointments at his winning. Later, Mr. Saunders, in conversation with Mr. Forbes, alluded to the placing of the ribbon, but with a hearty laugh Mr. Forbes assured Mr. Saunders that his action was intended as a compliment rather than otherwise, and the incident closed with both laughing.

In the course of a few weeks Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, now the governor of the state, visited the farm and negotiated for Cumberland's Last, the price announced being \$5,000. In Mr. Lowden's Sinnissippi herd Cumberland's Last proved a great card, but he had not had full opportunity to prove his value as a sire when it was decided to dispose of the major portion of the herd, and Cumberland's Last passed into the hands of Dr. Earles of Milwaukee, Wis. Scarcely had Dr. Earles' operations gotten well under way when his sudden death necessitated the dispersion of the herd. A deal was effected whereby Mr. Saunders purchased the herd, Cumberland's Last included, and it was on the Saunders farm where Cumberland's Last was dropped that he made his best record as a sire and through Cumberland's Last the prepotency of Cumberland blood was best exemplified. His sons and grandsons proved to be sires of dependable merit. With few exceptions they adhered to one type and that a compact, well molded, thick meated pattern of medium scale. The greatest individual of them all was the roan, Cumberland's Type, a double grandson of Cumberland's Last, and a marvel of compactness. As a suggestion of his show yard strength he won thirty-six successive championships. He stands out as the greatest individual bull ever produced in the Saunders herd and he not only has attained distinction as a winner of championships, but is proving an impressive sire. His calves, with rare exceptions, adhere to his type.

Royal Cumberland, a white bull, was one of the good sons of Cumberland's Last and was sold at a strong price to the Allen Cattle Company of Colorado and became the basis of the success of this company as Shorthorn breeders.

Royal Cumberland 2d was purchased as a youngster by Joseph Miller & Sons, Granger, Mo. I think it is generally conceded among those familiar with the record of this bull as a sire that he was one of the greatest breeding sons of Cumberland's Last. He was a short-legged, evenly finished roan of level lines and a decidedly masculine expression, denoting vigor and prepotency. He was of medium scale and possessed what was contrary to his appearance and performance as a feeder, a rather heavy thick hide, a characteristic that he did not seem to transmit. His career was short, but in the Miller herd he sired, among other good things, Hopeful Cumberland, a red bull of large scale and great flesh covering. Hopeful Cumberland proved a

real sire and his get were singularly successful in the shows.

The greatest of these is Choice Cumberland, a rich roan of pleasing symmetry, ample scale and deep, smooth covering. He has been a repeated winner and has already demonstrated superior worth as a sire. Another Cumberland's Last calf was an International grand champion when a junior yearling, King Cumberland. He was purchased by the Elmendorf Farm, Lexington, Ky., and placed in service along with the massive Whitehall Marshal. King Cumberland lacked a bit in scale, was a low, compact, smoothly finished bull and

Lord Mayor 112727

In the spring of 1906, if I remember correctly, while attending the livestock show at Ft. Worth, Tex., my attention was drawn to a Shorthorn bull included in an exhibit of a Texas breeder. Looking through the fence, for the show cattle were all quartered in the regular cattle pens at the North Ft. Worth yards, I was impressed with the striking resemblance of this bull to Lord Mayor, a popular Kansas bull bred by Colonel Harris at Linwood and the sire of a number of the best things in his dispersion sale of a decade before. I re-



Courtesy Will M. Rhodes, Sheridan, Mont.

Red Gloster 386179 by Cumberland's Best.

proved a splendid cross upon the daughters of Whitehall Marshal. One of the results of this cross is Cumberland Marshal, owned by J. W. McDermott, Kahoka, Mo. This bull has been rated by expert opinion as one of the really great breeding bulls of the present day.

I have but touched upon a few of the better known individuals among the many worthy descendants of old Cumberland. Had he been mated with cows of the herds of the present day contain, there would, no doubt, have resulted many more outstanding individuals among his get. As it is, the record of the Cumberlands in the hands of Mr. Saunders and others in the show contests and in the breeding herds justifies reference to Cumberland as one of the foremost bulls of his time. So far as I know, Cumberland never appeared in the show ring, but his record as a sire and the potency of the Cumberland blood, generation after generation, draws attention to the concentration of the blood of Champion of England which he possessed and which unquestionably was the basis of his ability to transmit this characteristic.

marked to my companion as we later looked the bull over carefully, that I had never seen two bulls so much alike. This one seemed an exact duplicate of Lord Mayor. He had the same low-set form, bulky middle, wide buttock, smooth covering and droop horns of medium heft. He was of the same mellow red color and with the identical coat of hair. The owner came along while we were in the pen and I questioned him in reference to the breeding of his bull. It developed that he was a great grandson of Lord Mayor. It is significant that though he was not shown in high condition he was made the grand champion of the show.

I have long rated Lord Mayor as one of the best sires of his time. In determining the real merit of a sire, consideration necessarily must be given to the class of females with which he is mated. Lord Mayor's previous use in the Linwood herd had demonstrated his potency. He was sired by Baron Lavender 2d, regarded by Colonel Harris as the best of all the Linwood productions, a son of Baron Victor. His dam was the valued producer, imp. Lady of the Meadow. As a two-year-old Lord Mayor

passed to the ownership of T. P. Babst, Dover, Kans., for use in the Valley Grove herd. This herd, at the time, was chiefly composed of females of miscellaneous breeding, American sorts, practically all having one or two Cruickshank tops, among them a liberal percentage of daughters of imp. Thistletop, a bull that had been selected especially for Colonel Harris by Mr. Cruickshank. These were growthy, deep fleshed, good feeding, liberal milking cows, but lacking somewhat in smoothness.

Thistletop, a deep red of near 2,400 pounds weight, was rather broad in the hips, in fact his measurement across the hips was identical with the measurement from the point of the hip to the flank, to the shoulder blade and to the rump. He possessed a rather heavy, oxy horn—a characteristic which he frequently transmitted.

The use of Lord Mayor in the Valley Grove herd resulted in producing a remarkably uniform, finished class of cattle. I think this applied rather more forcibly to the females than to the bulls, although many good sons of Lord Mayor were placed in service, particularly in western herds. Victorious in the Gentry herd in Missouri, and by the way the grand sire of the Ft. Worth champion just referred to, and others are representative.

There was a finish and breediness about the Lord Mayor heifers which attracted favorable attention from men in close touch with the Shorthorn breeding interests—characteristics that age did not efface. For the most part they were good milkers, they took on flesh rapidly, they were typy and proved useful breeders. I should say that Lord Mayor deserved to be rated as one of the leading sires of his time because of his potency in siring both bulls and females

of a high order, but more particularly on account of the uniform good character of his get. They were all worthy with scarcely an exception, and herein lies a decided difference in sires. One will get a few outstanding good ones and a large percentage of medium or indifferent character, while another may fail to sire many that are regarded as of outstanding excellence, but whose get will be uniformly good. I have long felt that we are inclined to attach too much prestige to the sire that occasionally gets a good one—a sort of grandstander—and that we are equally as apt to underrate those dependable sires whose calves adhere to one pattern year after year and possess the qualities needed for practical improvement and utility.

When the flash animal—the captivating looker—takes his place in the show ring and wins, there is a popular tendency to welcome him with acclaim and herald his sire as one of the celebrities. When an analysis of the situation is made it may develop that this is the only one of his offspring that has attained distinction. On the other hand, there may be a really great sire in use, whose offspring have proven dependable and persistent as money makers year after year on many farms, that goes unheralded and whose praises are unsung. This comparison, or rather contrast, is offered that the attention of beginners and inexperienced may be drawn to this phase of the breeding problem.

Had Lord Mayor been mated with the class of cows that are found in the better herds of the present time he would undoubtedly have attained greater distinction among the breed's noted bulls. It should not be understood that the females to which he was mated were lacking in individual merit and usefulness, but there was scarcely as large a

percentage of high-class females among them as are found in the better herds of today. Another feature that should be considered is that his daughters were largely absorbed by western herds where the breeding business was carried on more for commercial purposes than with a view to the highest development of the individuals.

Had Lord Mayor and many of his get been fitted by skillful hands it is the opinion of those familiar with their conformation and feeding propensities that they would have attained prominence in the show ring, but it so happens that he never appeared in a show, and so far as I am aware, none of his sons or daughters were ever exhibited other than in local contests.

His value to the breed during the thirteen years in which he was in active service warrants a high estimate.

Merry Hampton 132572

In 1898 at the Highland Show in Scotland a thick-meated, beautiful roan yearling, bred by Wm. Duthie, was shown and won in his class. This was Merry Hampton.

At that time C. B. Dustin, Summerhill, Ill., had sent his herdsman, Alex Norrie, to Scotland in search of a bull suited for use in his herd, which was recognized at that time as one of the best in the country. Mr. Norrie succeeded in purchasing Merry Hampton at \$2,000 and in due time he was placed in service in the Dustin herd.

His importation created general interest among Southern breeders because of his breeding, having been sired by Prince Frolic and out of the Missie cow Mademoiselle 6th by Field Marshal. The bull calves by him were promptly sought for and were placed in service in a number of the best-known herds of the day.

I did not see Merry Hampton until he had matured and after the transfer of the Dustin herd, including Merry Hampton, to C. C. Bigler & Son, Hartwick, Iowa. Mr. Dustin was led to dispose of the herd, owing to the untimely death of his two sons. When looking Merry Hampton over, I remarked that he was the greatest individual bull that I had ever seen, and in spite of the many high-class bulls that I have inspected since, I have never been inclined to change my rating. He was a massive bull weighing around 2,600 pounds. His flesh covering was phenomenal and I think the loin excelled anything I have ever witnessed on any bull of any breed. His covering was as smooth as a ribbon, his depth was remarkable. He had beautiful style, neat, strong, attractive head and horns and a pleasing eye, yet he possessed, whether through inheritance or as a result of early treatment, a viciousness that made him risky to handle. There was nothing about his expression, his general appearance to suggest this. It was displayed on the instant and seemed to pass as quickly. He seemed to demand companionship and would occasionally become startled



Choice Goods, Repeated Winner in His Day.

Photo by Hildebrand

in the paddock and immediately seek the protection of anyone who happened to be about the lots—a fact suggesting that his disposition was the result of some fright or treatment rather than inheritance.

When the Bigler herd was dispersed Merry Hampton sold without a guarantee for \$2,500 to McLaughlin & Watt, Preston, Iowa, and after two or three years' service was transferred to the Illinois University at Champaign, and later was sold for beef and shipped on the hoof to Liverpool, England.

Great things were expected of Merry Hampton as a sire and liberal prices were gladly paid for his sons, but unfortunately and apparently with no accountable reason, he failed to make good in anything like the degree that had been reasonably hoped for. His sons did not measure up to his individuality with one exception, and they fell short in the matter of ability to transmit his form. The one outstanding exception was Hampton's Best, used by Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo., which proved a sire of decided potency. Bellows Bros. bred a lot of show things from him, among them the winning calf herd at the St. Louis Exposition, and sold them at long prices. Unfortunately Hampton's Best did not reach maturity, but he was in service long enough to demonstrate his great usefulness as a sire.

It is experiences similar to this with Merry Hampton, which breeders encounter, that offer the perplexities and render the pursuit of animal improvement the more interesting.

Red Knight 157136

Among the importations made about the year 1900 by the late N. P. Clark, St. Cloud, Minnesota, through the personal selections of Leslie Smith, was Red Knight, a neatly finished red bull of medium scale, bred by D. C. Morris, sired by Favorite and out of Cherry Blossom. If my memory serves me right, he was brought out with Bapton Ensign, a roan that headed the first prize aged herd at the World's Fair, St. Louis.

When reviewing the herd upon one of my visits at Meadow Lawn, I noted some thirty calves by Red Knight, then a three-year-old. They were nicely formed, evenly balanced, well finished, promising youngsters, chiefly red in color, like himself. In discussing the salable stock, Leslie Smith informed me that they would offer Red Knight, and as I had been requested by E. R. Stangland, Marathon, Iowa, to locate a good bull for him, I studied Red Knight and his calves with this in view and asked the price, which was placed at \$1,500.

That evening I wrote Mr. Stangland in reference to the bull and drew a pencil sketch from memory, which proved to be an accurate outline of the bull. This I enclosed. A few days later a letter was received from Mr. Stang-

land, post marked St. Cloud. He advised me that he had been out to Meadow Lawn Farm and looked Red Knight over, but while there became attracted to a young bull around twelve months old and had requested an option on his choice of the two for a few days. He asked for my preference and I immediately wrote him to take Red Knight by all means, as he had demonstrated his usefulness and the calf had not. Upon receipt of this letter Mr. Stang-

Collynie 135022

An importation of Shorthorns was brought over by S. C. Hanna, Howard, Kansas, including a number of choicely bred females and Collynie, a Lavender bull by Scottish Archer and bred by Wm. Duthie, which had been selected as the future stock bull in the Hanna herd. A year or two later the Tebo-Lawn herd, Clinton, Missouri, had come into prominence and the late Colonel G. M.



Courtesy P. & G. Hughes, Buenos Aires

Photo by G. D. Hughes

Avondale (this is another Avondale) at 13 years, One of the Stock Bulls at the "El Inca" Shorthorn Herd. Champion at the Royal Highland Show, 1906. He is by Pride of Avon, out of White Rose by Cornelius.

land communicated at once with Mr. Smith and Red Knight was transferred. Mr. Smith has advised me on more than one occasion since that he regarded the selling of Red Knight as one of the mistakes in the Meadow Lawn operations.

He was indeed a great sire and not a few of the Meadow Lawn show winners were by him. Probably the best known of his get was March Knight that was placed in service at Meadow Lawn and sired many high-class things and was a show bull of recognized strength.

Red Knight did not have a long career, but he gained a strong hold among breeders as a sire of distinctive merit. His get were first winners at the International the only year that his calves were entered in that contest. The beautiful Welcome of Meadow Lawn, a cow of rare beauty and a repeated winner, was one of the best known of his daughters. The Red Knight females have proven distinctly useful in many herds and are held in high favor generally.

Casey, its founder, leased the service of Collynie for a year, paying for the same \$1,000. Naturally this transaction excited quite general comment. There was real advertising value in the deal, but this was offset somewhat by the fact that two or three press representatives, after a visit to the Tebo-Lawn herd, were inclined to be critical and regard the selection of Collynie as an error in judgment on the part of Colonel Casey. The opinions of these gentlemen carried weight, and sentiment did not incline favorably toward Collynie until his maturing offspring compelled recognition.

It could hardly be stated that Collynie nor his get were of the accepted show yard type. They nearly all inherited a drooping rump—a characteristic which presumably came from Scottish Archer, the sire of Collynie. But they possessed utility, dependability, and a constitution and fleshing character that won the admiration of practical stock breeders. The Collynie cows showed evidence of unusual milking qualities. Their great

depth of rib and mellow touch were distinctive features inherited from their sire. Matronly cows they proved to be with scarcely an exception. If I were asked today to name the bull that sired a better class of females than Collynie I should decline to do so because I question whether a more useful class of cows has been left us than these large, roomy, deep-ribbed daughters of Collynie.

He sired a number of good bulls as well. Captain Archer, one his sons, was used in the J. F. Stodder Silver Creek herd at Burden, Kansas, and four calves by him were winners in the get-of-sire class in various important shows of their year. Archer, another son, did splendid service in Kansas and was sold to go to the Dr. Biller herd at Hartington, Nebraska, where he made a worthy record as a sire. Other good sons of Collynie did useful service in various herds.

However, Collynie's value, like that of many other noted sires, will be perpetuated through the worth of his daughters.

pionship at the International at Chicago.

He was slightly under medium scale, though his ability to take on flesh enabled his fitters to present him in the show ring, weighing approximately 2,200 pounds. He was a dark red with very short legs, set well apart. It was his deep covering, evenly distributed, that commanded attention. There was a suggestion of a "dip" in his back, but when in condition this was well covered. There was possibly a lack of thickness in his thighs as compared with his form as a whole, but this was not noticeable when he was seen in strong flesh.

It is not surprising, in view of his ancestry, that he was an impressive sire. His use in the Ravenswood herd probably did more to give the herd prominence than the use of any other sire in its long history. Americus, that sold for the spectacular price of \$80,000 Argentine money, was a grand son of Lavender Viscount. Both his sons and daughters adhered to his type and numerous worthy herds used sons of Lavender Viscount with good results. These bulls proved especially useful on

Orange Monarch 190181

"Did you ever see such a coat of hair?" "How do you suppose they grow it so long?"

These were questions one used to hear at the shows when the Purdy Bros., Harris, Mo., calves were on display. There were two reasons for this coat of hair. The first reason was Orange Monarch that did service in the Purdy herd, where he was produced, for a period of years and was the chief basis of their success as Shorthorn breeders. The second reason was a series of horizontal fans, operated by a gas engine, that revolved above the stalls where the show calves were quartered at the Purdy barns during the hot summer months. It was a case of eliminating the depressing heat and converting summer into autumn, which is conducive to the growth of a heavy coat of hair.

But to get back to Orange Monarch, he was a massive, well fleshed red of level lines, and positive masculine expression, sired by Lord Lovel and descended from the celebrated Orange Blossom 19th. What is generally known among patrons of the shows as the Purdy type was the Orange Monarch type—short-legged, well-knit compact carcasses rendered the more attractive by this abundant coat of hair.

Where the Orange Monarch get were exhibited they were successful in winning a share of the prizes with distinctive achievements at the International, the American Royal and the World's Fair at St. Louis, and the conformation of the Purdy productions became familiar to show-goers. The blood of Orange Monarch has been intensified in the herd and with this practice the type has become fixed.

Gallant Knight 124468

The Linwood herd had been dispersed, but Colonel Harris retained one cow, Linwood Golden Drop 8th, a daughter of Craven Knight. This cow dropped a calf to the service of Galahad a few weeks later, which was named Gallant Knight. He was a burly, stocky short-legged youngster of great thickness. When he was eight months old he was purchased by T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kans., and placed in service in their herd where he remained until his death, thirteen years later. This particular branch of the Golden Drop family had the Underly Wild Eyes cross, which probably gave them their dressy, finished appearance. The second dam, Linwood Golden Drop 4th, was by Baron Victor—the real foundation of Colonel Harris' greatest achievement as a Shorthorn improver.

Gallant Knight, the day he was two years old, weighed 1,500 lbs. and when matured in show form fell slightly under 2,300 lbs. He possessed rare smoothness, unexcelled hind quarters and loin and a distinct, impressive character about the head, and waxy, droop horns. A well-known judge, commenting on



Courtesy Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis.

Photo by Hildebrand

Anoka Champion, Champion Futurity Bull, Iowa, Wisconsin, Grand Champion.

Lavender Viscount 124755

Considered from the standpoint of compactness of form and depth of flesh covering Lavender Viscount claims recognition. He was bred by S. F. Lockridge, Greencastle, Ind., sired by Baron Lavender 3d, one of Colonel Harris' noted Linwood productions, and out of imp. Lavender 38th. He was purchased by C. E. Leonard, Bunceton, Mo., and his record as a sire and show bull was made in Mr. Leonard's ownership.

His first appearance in the show ring was at the American Royal in 1900, where he was awarded a special trophy, and a year later won the grand cham-

emales of the up-standing type, excelling somewhat in scale and lacking in smoothness. The produce from these matings inclined more to the pattern of the sire, yet had a little more scale. The Lavender Viscount daughters have proven useful, dependable producers in many herds. Through them, as through the sons, the Lavender Viscount type has been transmitted and widely disseminated.

The immediate descendants of Lavender Viscount have not been extensively exhibited in the shows, but the type is in favor and it is to his credit that his progeny uniformly represented his type.

Gallant Knight's head and horns before a class of animal husbandry students, said, "His head may not be perfect, but you may accept it as a model until you find a better one." The boys did not lose the significance of the statement.

While Gallant Knight sired numerous bulls of the approved type, among them a number that were successful show winners, it cannot be said that his strength lay in his ability to sire bulls, but as a sire of females it would be difficult to find his superior or perhaps his equal.

For ten years the daughters of Gallant Knight were successful show winners in the Middle Western fairs and shows. They were all, year after year, of one type with scarcely an exception, all reds inclining slightly to the lighter shade. All possessed beautiful feminine character, waxy, droop horns, remarkably full quarters and unusual depth of middle. They were not only great fleshers, but inclined to a liberal milk flow and excelled in weights, though their compact form suggested medium scale.

Until late in his career Gallant Knight did not have the benefit of a strictly high-class collection of females. In view of his breeding I believe he would have made a wonderful cross upon intensely bred Cruickshank and Scotch females. Certainly no bull ever sired, year after year, a class of calves adhering more closely to one type than did Gallant Knight. This striking uniformity of type became a matter of general interest and comment among patrons of the shows, and for the best of reasons.

True Briton 101102

In the fall of 1898 I began traveling among the herds of Iowa and adjoining states and wherever I found a daughter of the then well-known Shorthorn bull, True Briton, I recognized an animal of unusual merit. I never saw True Briton, but I could pick his daughters almost without fail in the various herds in which I found them. They were large, level, well-finished, thickly fleshed, possessing more than ordinary depth of middle, full quarters, pleasing heads and sweeping, droop horns. I should say that many of them, had they been fitted, would have made creditable records in the show contests. They certainly looked the part and their type commended them as brood cows. They were widely disseminated and many good things have descended from them.

True Briton spent his latter days in the herd of T. C. Platter, Corning, Iowa. He was a red, bred by S. Campbell, got by Gravesend, and out of Clementina 7th, and I understand was a bull of more than ordinary scale, combining smoothness, vigor and fleshing character. An interesting fact is that I do not recall ever having seen a bull by him worthy of mention, and while there may have been some good sons of True Briton, his great value seemed to be as a sire of females.

Prominent Sheep Man Acquires Short- horns

Will M. Rhodes, Sheridan, Mont., widely known as breeder of Hampshire sheep, has recently invested liberally in high-class Shorthorns. His selections were made from the Saunders' Cumberland herd, Manilla, Iowa. His selections were made with discrimination and included representations of a number of the breed's most fashionable strains. Red Gloster, half brother to Cumberland's Type, was chosen as the future herd bull. It is significant that no reference was made to prices until the individuals had been selected and then when the price for the lot was named it was paid without dickering.

Mr. Rhodes has laid a foundation that he may build upon and with his purpose to broaden his operations as time passes, the Shorthorn interests in the northwest will be further strengthened.

International Judges

Robert Miller and William Dryden of Ontario will place the awards in the Shorthorn division at the International Livestock Exposition in December. Mr. Miller will judge the Milking Shorthorn classes. Mr. Dryden will pass upon the steers. They will work jointly or alternately, as may be most convenient, in the regular breeding classes. Originally arrangements were made with Argentina judges, as was done a year ago, but a cable advised that owing to the uncertainties of ocean sailings they had decided not to undertake the journey. Messrs. Miller and Dryden, having been selected as alternates, were then called upon to make the ratings.

These gentlemen have demonstrated their seasoned judgment on more than

one occasion in important show contests in the states and the International classes will be in capable hands.

There is every prospect that the Shorthorn display will not only be extensive, but of outstanding individual strength, well conditioned in spite of soaring feed costs. It is a Shorthorn year at the fairs, both in point of quality and numbers.

Three Good Bulls Gone

The recent loss of three well-known sires, Cumberland's Type, owned by C. A. Saunders & Sons of Iowa; Cumberland Marshal, owned by J. W. McDermott of Missouri, and Whitehall Rosedale, owned by Howell Rees & Sons, Pilger, Nebr., has naturally excited general comment.

Cumberland's Type was of the fourth generation of Cumberlands, a double grandson of Cumberland's Last, and had the distinction of having won thirty-six championships in as many contests.

Cumberland Marshal was by King Cumberland, an International grand champion as a yearling, and was out of a dam by Whitehall Marshal, also an International champion. As a sire he gained recognition as one of the most potent in the breed.

Whitehall Rosedale was a repeated winner of championships, a son of Whitehall Sultan and imp. Rosewood Pride, "the mother of great bulls." He attained large scale and proved a sire as well as a show bull.

Worth

Many a great sire has never appeared in the show ring. A bull's value should be estimated by his usefulness as a sire. To be sure an animal may be of real value for show purposes, but that is of a temporary nature.



Courtesy Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.

Photo by Hildebrand

King Baron, First Prize Senior Yearling Bull, Iowa State Fair.

Out on the Western Front

By R. M. Dunlap

San Francisco, Cal.

After devoting the better part of thirty years in this state, during which time I have made sixty-odd shipments of registered beef cattle from several of the eastern states, amounting to a little better than 3,000 head, the largest part being bought on commission, though the earlier shipments I sold at public sale (Col. J. W. Judy sold part of them and Col. Sawyer from Manhattan, Kansas, made a successful sale for me), I now have a few Scotch heifers of my own. My affections are very deeply rooted in California's fertile soil, largely tilled by sons of the sturdy pioneers who had the nerve to cross the plains with ox teams and the faithful friend—the cow, an inseparable part of this expedition—that tried the very souls of the best blood of the east.

While gold hunting was at that time, and is today, the world over, one of man's greatest allurements, the cattle found a Garden of Eden awaiting them. Nature's tall, rich grasses, a fit playground for the mild, life-giving Japan

current. There was plenty and to spare for them, and the horse and sheep, of course, absolutely free in those days. I am told it was a real paradise beyond description. We still have the same elements that produced these untold acres of rich feed. Today the range man has many valleys through his range in alfalfa and has green feed the year round, and it is generally conceded we have a great advantage over a country where cold winters require housing.

I feel sure this state is destined to produce the best in the land, and it is our ambition to furnish herd-headers for the older sections, as we did in the steer show at the last International. Alex. McDonald has a wonderfully promising senior Shorthorn steer calf, out of the Scotch dam of the winner last season, sired by Sultan Mayflower, which he hopes to show in the 1918 International. There is no demand for inferior range bulls, even if they should come from the east. Every country, no matter how hard they fight against it, must

have some tail-enders. I am sure we have, without paying freight to ship them from a distance.

But going back to the time I came, I asked a retired and wealthy man how he made so much money. He promptly replied: "My partner and myself were forced to buy government land at \$1.25 per acre." He explained they were running a large number of cattle and their range was being curtailed, and they saw the inevitable, but fought it off as long as they dared, then bought the land. I asked him if they farmed any, and he replied, "We used to, but now we only have about 15,000 acres in wheat." He finished by saying the old cow did it all for us. It took an earthquake to make San Francisco perhaps ten times a better city than it was before. The old cow turned the trick for Chicago when she kicked the lamp over. Now, let all the cow fraternity rise while we sing praises to her worth, no matter what breed may claim her.

I have bought registered foundation



Courtesy J. W. McDermott, Kahoka, Mo.

Photo by Hildebrand

Roan Dick, Grand Champion Steer, Iowa State Fair.

stock for a number of beginners in California. Some have been one beef breed and some another. When I am asked the breed I prefer, it is the Shorthorn under most conditions, but I believe when pioneering the pure-bred stock business, to first break the ice, sometimes it takes a roundabout way. If I find a party interested in any pure-bred stock, I conscientiously recommend him to start with a good quality, if not the best, in the line in which he is most interested.

A man's wife, who had a fine flock of registered chickens, gave her husband courage to invest in registered Shorthorns, and he is doing nicely with them. In order to successfully develop and maintain any line of business, one should have breadth as well as depth of purpose; the plowshare should be in proportion to the depth of the furrow. The narrow furrow has the appearance of being deeper than a wider one of the same depth. I am a strong believer in the survival of the fittest, and if one cannot readily convince a new beginner to his particular faith, he surely should encourage the breeding of better stock. One who cannot do this should widen his furrow.

In California the farmer and stockmen specialize more than in the east. What I mean is that the wheat grower is a thorough specialist in his line. Many buy their butter, keeping cows enough to furnish milk for the table only. The farmer bull is practically cut out, and as a rule we have a better lot of steers than where the farmer bull is in use. The grade of range bulls generally in use in this state has been raised to a much higher standard in the last ten years. Many of the range breeders who used to be satisfied with good quality of registered bulls, today insist on registration papers, and this brings me back to about twenty-five years ago. I recall a fine and wealthy Missourian who had an excellent alfalfa ranch out here and a lot of fine, large registered Shorthorn cows. I sold him a couple of Scotch bulls and delivered the registration papers. He remarked he was not going to the trouble to keep up the registration papers. After I had urged him to continue the registration, he asked me if

the registration papers would add any weight on the scales, and my answer was that if he did not keep a man who would keep them registered, I felt sure there would soon be inbreeding and that the herd would degenerate. He paid no attention to my warning, and my prediction came true.

I call to mind several cases in the past of this kind. This man had a real liking for the good cattle, though he had large business interests that took up all his time, and soon the cattle venture was cast aside as a child's neglected toy. The degeneracy was finally complete by not only inbreeding, but breeding immature heifers.

Many careful breeders on the range have better and heavier cattle by judiciously using registered bulls whose breeding shows no close line breeding. We are hoping for a registered range bull law. Though one of our leading

pure-bred breeders is not in favor of it, thinking it would be a hardship on some range men. I tell him the small, or comparatively small, range man is invariably the progressive man and wants registered bulls, but if his neighbor fails to have them, and then the bulls get mixed up, the man with the good bulls is cheated.

There should be many times more registered cows to enable us to supply the demand for the bulls required. Many of our ranges are being colonized and settled up. Land or the range grass end is growing scarce and more expensive, so it is necessary to breed better and fewer cattle. There have been several new herds of Shorthorns established in the state in the last year. There is no reason why we should not raise, in time, enough bulls for our own use, but it probably will be a long while before we do.



Courtesy H. Pritchard & Son, Walnut, Iowa

Photo by Hildebrand

Dale Viscount, First Junior Bull Calf, Iowa State Fair. Sold to Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, Alberta.

Adaptable Methods By H. S. Duncan

Clearfield, Iowa

A Shorthorn cattle breeder, to be highly successful, may safely adopt the ideas of successful manufacturers and apply efficiency methods. The cattle breeder is a manufacturer, the farm his factory, the grasses and grains his raw materials, the breeding herd his factory equipment, the annual calf crop represents the finished and marketable machines.

Reasoning from this premise: The essential elements determining the success of the breeder are first, the real merit and efficiency of the machine he is making; second, the methods he employs in marketing the same. No manufacturing concern can continue highly successful nor long endure unless its products are

meritorious, true to claim and the manufacturer squarely back of them, ready and willing at all times to make good his representation of them. The merit of the product should be the first and central aim of the cattle breeder and he should realize that genuine merit is measured by the ability of a machine to perform the work for which the machine is intended.

To know the machine is necessary, for no work of art excels the artisan's dream of it, no machine the vision of the inventor.

With the paramount idea of "merit" always in mind the Shorthorn breeder should, in making his selections, be

guided only by type and utility and the security with which that type and utility is fixed by the immediate ancestry of the animal. There is no other law or process in breed improvement, and the chasing of mere fancy tells ultimately upon the factory output.

Marketing the product is a subject which encompasses a vast field admitting discussion of many variations, yet vested with certain immovable rules to be observed at all times if the highest success would be attained. Could an automobile manufacturer succeed by offering cars of this season's model and price trimmed in rag carpet upholstery and that same only on in patches? Could



Courtesy Lespedeza Farm, Hickory Valley, Tenn.

Photo by Hildebrand

Sultan's Brace, Junior Champion Bull, Ohio and Indiana State Fairs.

the Pullman Sleeping Car Corporation earn dividends on its millions if its service was offered the public in box car fitting? Would an Iowa farm, foul with weeds, sell as readily and be worth as much as the same farm carpeted with bluegrass?

Then Shorthorn men should not offer their product until it is properly upholstered, fitted and of pleasing appearance. The argument that a starved, emaciated, ragged breeding animal is more valuable than a well grown, fitted and groomed one, should be branded as obsolete. I am certain that no other breed of cattle has withstood, and no other breed could withstand the abuse from **stingy feeding** that has been and is being inflicted upon the Shorthorn. And I am equally certain that there is no other one step which might be so profitably taken by the breeder or which would add so greatly to the breed's improvement as to properly feed our Shorthorns.

In determining upon a selling method there are two important points to keep in mind. First, the obtaining of current value for the product and second, the effect of the method as it may relate to possible subsequent sales. Clear business reasoning, therefore, argues that deception of any kind should not be tolerated and truth alone should prevail. The theory, "There is a new one born every minute," though perchance not

working total ruin, will at least work injury to the person practicing it and will prevent such a person from attaining the highest success. The policy of striving to make each customer a regular and permanent customer is the only sound business doctrine and can be attained only by according honest treatment.

The cattle business requires and liberally compensates advance thinking in every department of it. Hence future sales, like future crosses, should be planned ahead. Pursuing this thought I am compelled, though not from personal motive, to recommend to every Shorthorn breeder and especially the smaller breeder, the value of the public sale method. It affords the great advantage of definite knowledge as to just when

one is going to market his product, giving time to prepare the same in sale ring fitness. The public sale if properly managed assures the seller current value, the buyer a fair and open market upon which to make selection and purchase and is alike educational to both. It gives to both a valuable training resulting in greater knowledge of cattle, people, values and business, and is followed by invaluable advertising of breeder, purchaser and breed.

It is not my purpose to make an exhaustive argument for any particular method of selling, but rather to impress the idea of growing and fitting the cattle, and selling in such a straight-forward manner as to merit and win public confidence and esteem. It's always a good time to sell cattle when your cattle are fit and for sale and you can get your price. It is plainly apparent that since the smaller breeder has been encouraged to fit and consign to the association sales and other reputably managed combination sales throughout the country, he has found the results most gratifying, productive of an elevating effect upon the local price makers, as well as fostering a keen, though friendly rivalry among these smaller breeders. This fosters breed improvement, as well as encouraging others to buy a Shorthorn cow with assurance of a market place for the calf.

**CORRECT POSTOFFICE
ADDRESSES**

Readers of THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA will confer a favor on this office by advising us in case of change of their postoffice addresses. Frequently copies are returned because of change of addresses of the parties to whom the magazine had been mailed.

Points to Be Observed By F. W. Harding

Secretary

Penalty Fees

After Jan. 1, 1918, penalty fees will be assessed in every case on animals not sent for record, while they are under one year of age. Up-to-date in all cases where the \$10 fee has been sent to this office for over one-year-old animals, same has been returned less \$1.25, regular recording fee, for the reason that we found practically all of our patrons acting in good faith, having been caught for the penalty fee through not having a clear knowledge of the change, which was made in our rules Jan. 1, 1916. It is hardly possible now that there is any one in the Shorthorn breeding business who is not acquainted with this ruling. The rule is, that any pedigree not sent for record before the animal is twelve months of age is subject to a penalty fee of \$10. If our patrons have any customers that are new to the business it will be well to write and direct their special attention to this rule.

Pedigree and Transfer Work

Pedigree and transfer work in the office is now pretty well caught up, comparatively speaking. A year ago we had applications for registry in the office received six to seven months before the issuance of the extended form certificate of registry. Short forms, however, had been issued promptly. The situation today is an entirely different one. We have no applications in the office received here earlier than ninety days ago, and much of the work received during the past ninety days has been gotten out for the purpose of sale catalogs and fair entries. Probably not more than forty-five days' actual work is on hand in the way of pedigrees and transfers. This gain in the office work has been made with the volume of business

running fully as heavy as in 1916. At the rate of gain made in the past twelve months we will in another two or three months be caught up to applications received during the month, which is the mark we have been striving to reach.

It has been a strenuous task, and there is every prospect that the volume of receipts this year will measure up to the past two years. Our yearly output of typed work represents about 8,000 days of eight hours each. Typing a pedigree represents about one-third of the work of issuing a certificate.

Prize Cards

A visitor at one of the leading state fairs, held recently, arrived on the day following the one on which the Shorthorn awards were made in the ring. He was anxious to know how the awards had been made and, if possible, make a comparison of the winners in each class, but at this leading state fair there was absolutely no guide to help him in this matter except through questioning the different exhibitors as to their winnings. The judging had been done by one of the best authorities in the country, and the work was generally satisfactory, still not a single ribbon was displayed in front of any animal, neither were there any catalog card numbers in evidence, although a program and list of entries had been published by the fair management.

There was no lack of interest by spectators, who were making their way past the Shorthorn exhibit, and certainly an opportunity for education and drawing interest to the Shorthorn exhibit was lost in this failure to post the awards in any informing manner. Evidently, the public is ripe for instruction, and to have their interest developed in good Shorthorns if only the simplest provision is made so that they may help

themselves. Some advance has been made by fair managements in recent years by publishing catalogs of the livestock exhibits and, in some cases, having posted in front of each animal its catalog number. If the exhibitors who win prizes would only display the ribbons over the particular animal which won them, then there could be little cause for complaint by fair visitors who pay their money to see the show with the hope of learning something from the judge's awards.

I intend to recommend to our board of directors that for next year this association, furnish prize cards covering the entire Shorthorn classification at each and every state fair to which this association appropriates money, and if necessary to make it a condition in connection with our appropriation, that the fair association be required to tack up prize cards corresponding to each award directly after the prizes are allotted in the ring. This is a matter that cannot be left to the exhibitors. Often an exhibitor does not like to risk hanging up the ribbons which have been awarded to his entries, for they are highly prized and not infrequently lost.

A fair makes a liberal prize list; the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association gives proportionately. If these prize cards display the winners and stimulate an interest in the spectators, then the fair, the exhibitor and the Shorthorn business are all undoubtedly benefited.

Prices Soaring

Three carloads of Shorthorn steers were sold by George E. Graham, Springfield, Ill., at Chicago Wed., Sept. 19, for \$17.60 per cwt. These steers averaged 1,386 lbs and were sold through Alexander, Ward & Conover.



Courtesy P. & G. Hughes, Buenos Aires

Shorthorn Bulls at Palermo, Argentina, August 1916. The Bull Walking Second in the Line is Camp Hero, Champion Bull of the Show. Dean Curtiss at the Left of the Picture.

THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA

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FRANK D. TOMSON, *Editor*

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WHAT THE SHOWS REVEAL

With the approach of the opening fairs of the season, there is naturally a more or less general query among improved stock breeders as to the extent and character of the representation of the breed of their choice in the show contests. This interest on the part of individuals intensifies with the steadily growing influence of the relation improved stock bears to agricultural prosperity. The role of the Shorthorn in this great and important theater is a dominating one.

At the Ohio State Fair, the initial show of the season on the eastern circuit, eight Shorthorn show herds entered the contest. The nearest approach to this among the other beef breeds was two entries from one and one from another.

At the Iowa State Fair 250 Shorthorns were entered in the breeding classes and fifty Shorthorn steers, a few of which were high grades. The grand championship of the show, all breeds competing, was awarded to a Shorthorn steer and the champion in the Boy's Calf Feeding Contest, in which sixty entries competed, was also a Shorthorn.

When the young herds were exhibited in the Shorthorn classes there were eighty animals in the ring, sixteen herds in all. It has been many a day since a more attractive exhibit than this was made. The colors varied, with roans largely in the majority. A few reds and whites were distributed among the groups. But the color is incidental; it is the type, the conformation, the uniformity, the evidence of sufficient scale and fleshing quality that commands admiration. That the Shorthorn is the practical bovine for the farm seems to be regarded as a matter of fact by farmer folks everywhere.

An interesting feature of the Shorthorn exhibits so far this season is the overwhelming numbers of young things. In the four futurity classes the senior and junior bull calves and senior and junior heifer calves averaged thirty-four entries in each class, the honors resting with the senior bull calf class, in which forty-five were on display.

The Polled Durham exhibit was not numerous, there being twenty-five entries, but it was of a high order and when combined with the Shorthorn entries brought the total up to 325. The next highest exhibit presented by a beef breed totalled less than 150.

At the Nebraska State Fair over 200 Shorthorns and fifty Polled Durhams competed in the contests. No other beef

breed approached half the number. There were twenty senior heifer calves on review and it happened that the breed having the next highest number was showing young herds at the time and yet only mustered twenty head, four herds in all, exactly the number of the individual entries in the Shorthorn class. When the Shorthorn young herds were brought out it required more than half of the arena to accommodate them.

At the Kansas State Fair at Topeka, numbers ruled somewhat less, but the Shorthorns led by a liberal margin and with a display of such high character as to win many compliments from those who witnessed the exhibit.

At the Minnesota State Fair fourteen Shorthorn exhibitors competed for the prizes, but the representatives of other beef breeds fell far short of this number.

At this writing the records from other state fairs are not in hand, but all indications are that the Shorthorns far exceed in numbers in the South Dakota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky shows.

Those identified with the breed are gratified and encouraged by the evidence of progress revealed in the season's shows, not only in numbers but in the high standard of individual development represented by these numbers.

NO WONDER WE GROW!

"How many active supporters does the Shorthorn breed have in this country?" we were asked. We replied, "125,000 in class A; from 500,000 to 1,000,000 in class B, and approximately 15,000,000 in class C."

"What do you mean by these different classes?" We replied, "There are 25,000 men who register Shorthorn females in the American Shorthorn Herd Book. We apply the average of five to each family represented by these 25,000 individuals."

"But you haven't indicated enough. Shorthorn breeders' families run more than the average. You would have been nearer right if you had said seven." We agreed that this estimate was nearer correct, but we wished to be conservative, so we took the five as a basis, which makes 125,000, and these we put in class A because their identity is strictly with registered Shorthorns. In view of the loyalty which each member of a Shorthorn breeder's family manifests toward the red, white and roan, we could do no less than include each as an active supporter of the breed.

"I get you. Now, what about class B?"

"We include in class B the farmers, feeders and ranchmen who are using registered Shorthorn bulls; who manifest a preference for Shorthorn steers in the feed lot and Shorthorn cows in the farm and in the dairy."

Our questioner thought a minute and then he said, "By George, you certainly have made the class B figure too low. I have traveled up and down this coun-

try from one end to the other, and for a good many years, and believe me, if there aren't more than a million men in this class I miss my guess."

"But now I am interested in knowing who you include in class C." We said, "Well, we'll tell you who we include in class C. In every hamlet, town and city in this country are people who have had contact with Shorthorn cattle at some time in their lives and have a deep seated attachment, or we might say affection, for the breed. When they talk cattle with their business associates they talk Shorthorns. When they discuss the plans of which they dream—that of some day obtaining a farm and raising cattle—they discuss Shorthorns. They remember how dependable the old Shorthorn cow was 'down on the farm' when they were young. It isn't much use to suggest to these people that there is any other breed, because they have an ingrown confidence that they know all about it. This element we have grouped as class C, and we leave it to your judgment as to whether the approximate 15,000,000 is a fair estimate."

"You could add 5,000,000 more and still be within your figure," was the assuring retort. "And let me say a word right here: With all this support which your breed possesses, with the confidence in the Shorthorn that is everywhere apparent, your breed has an asset that is incomparable, and I am willing to make another assertion, and that is, that I have observed that this seems to be on the increase everywhere. Let me congratulate you."

THE NATIONAL SHORTHORN CONGRESS

Great possibilities attach to the forthcoming National Shorthorn Congress. This event will open new avenues for Shorthorn trade. It will have a broad contact. It will have a tendency to a closer, concerted purpose and action on the part of Shorthorn breeders throughout the United States. It will create opportunities, it will stimulate trade. It will educate the general public along Shorthorn lines, it will encourage the breed's supporters to strive for still higher standards. It will give assurance of a greater force supporting the Shorthorn interests. In fact it will be a most positive single stimulant to the breed's activities.

Co-operation among Shorthorn people should be general. The more general it is, the larger and more certain will be the results. The degree of its success and the extent of its benefits will be measured by the manifest tendency to co-operate among Shorthorn breeders.

It is the beginning of a more enterprising, organized movement on the part of Shorthorn forces. Its permanency is definitely planned. The nature and degree of the results rest with the breeders, large and small, in every state in this union.

FINANCING THE BEGINNER

In the July number of this magazine F. E. Jackson of South Dakota discussed this subject in a comprehensive and practical way. Mr. Jackson is a banker as well as a Shorthorn breeder. He has had long experience in both vocations. His herd is recognized as one of the best in the northwest. Through his efforts his bank has been instrumental in creating an improved livestock center by offering substantial encouragement to beginners.

Unquestionably many bankers have overlooked the opportunity to extend their patronage offered by those engaged in or inclined to the breeding of registered stock. Perhaps this is due in part to the bankers' lack of practical knowledge of this branch of livestock husbandry. It is no doubt partly due to the assumption on the bankers' part that the paper given by breeders must necessarily run a long time before payment.

Here is Mr. Jackson's statement bearing on this point: "In financing this industry in our business territory, our policy is to carry the notes until the sale of male animals covers the note, permitting the breeder to keep his original females and their female progeny to build up his herd. At that it is not what bankers term slow paper. I cannot remember of carrying a cattle note longer than three years, even with the heifer calves predominating, and I believe that every banker will find notes in his pouch that he has renewed year after year and carried for a longer period than would be asked on a pure-bred cattle note. 'Let the bull calves pay the note,' is our slogan in connection with this industry and if more of our bankers will carefully study the subject with the idea of meeting the needs of their respective communities for better livestock, I believe this slogan can be more generally adopted with gratifying results."

There are undoubtedly a great many young men who would like to breed registered cattle, but are hindered from the undertaking by lack of immediate cash or credit. There come from the agricultural colleges each year hundreds of young men graduates returning to the farm with a desire to raise pure-bred stock. They are well equipped for the undertaking, but in many cases lack financial means. What more useful course could the bankers of the country adopt than to encourage these young men in their desire? The business offers permanency; it offers profits; it insures soil conservation, encourages better farming, and inevitably results in better citizenship.

The nation is concerned today in the maintaining of a food supply. It is through the channel of livestock improvement that food production is safeguarded. The increased values of lands and cost of production renders it necessary that the animals produced on the farms shall yield the largest possible

return on the investment. This can only be attained by the production of pure-bred livestock. The banker who recognizes these fundamental facts and offers material encouragement in this direction cannot fail to increase the financial resources of his community, enlarge his patronage, and increase his influence.

Mr. Jackson's practice is in force in more or less modified form in numerous banks elsewhere and as it becomes more general the improved stock interests will have the benefit of an increasingly larger force of intelligence and energy.

A SORT OF BROTHERHOOD

In discussing the strength of various fraternal organizations the suggestion was made that there exists within the ranks of Shorthorn breeders a fraternal spirit and relation that is unique and is a vital force in the advancing progress of the breed. The more we think of that remark the more we are impressed with its appropriate application to Shorthorn adherents.

It doesn't make any difference where we travel or where we find breeders of Shorthorns, we invariably find this fraternal attitude. It is a voluntary spirit, a willing co-operation. It seems to become a part of the ethics and is everywhere accepted as a basic element. Unprejudiced study of livestock improvement in all breeds reveals to an extent this fraternal tendency, but it seems to have reached its highest degree of strength and efficiency within the Shorthorn ranks. There has been no specific effort made to develop it. It seems to have come naturally. It is deep-seated and acquires force as one decade succeeds another.

Not long since we were asked whether there was not danger of crooked work being done by Shorthorn breeders in the matter of pedigree registrations, ages, etc., and we replied that the force of sentiment for honest practices in Shorthorn affairs was so strong, so overwhelming, that the man who attempted to pursue any other means would be readily placed in the discard. We recalled to him a few instances of breeders whom we had known who had attempted dishonest practices and reminded him that their standing was adversely affected as soon as their purposes were suspected, and they are inevitably suspected early. And when suspicion rests upon an individual breeder his business has an immediate set-back. Then when evidence of crookedness on the part of such a breeder confirms suspicion he finds it difficult to gain entrance to the herd books or to command trade.

If a man is naturally tricky and inclined to be dishonest, it is not intimated that the restrictions of the Shorthorn Association or the influence of the prevailing sentiment, the fraternal obligations, may change these character-

istics, but they unquestionably hold them in check and exert a helpful influence.

Yes, the Shorthorn fraternity must be classed as one of the great forces for advancement, and the fraternal relation among individual Shorthorn breeders has a greater significance than the mere making of profits or than bovine improvement.

ASK THE BOYS ABOUT IT

When the boys are among the cattle ask them to make comparisons. They will find some with broad, well-rounded quarters, while others may be inclined to be "cat hammed." They will note some have level backs and others an uneven top line. They will observe that on some of the animals the tailhead raises above the level, on others it droops, giving a rather unsightly appearance, while on still others the tail drops gracefully at right angles with the top line. Have them note also that some of the tails are "clubby" while others taper nicely from the base.

Some will have a natural flesh covering while others are spare. They will note that some are cut high in the flank while others have a level underline. They will note, too, a decided difference in the width between the front legs and the fullness in the chest. They will observe that some are well-rounded over the fore ribs and immediately back of the fore legs, while others are narrow over the top and inclined to be "wasp-waisted," giving a suggestion of lack of robustness.

While they are making this comparison draw their attention to the difference in the shoulders. On some the shoulders will be prominent, rather rough in appearance, and others will lay in smoothly and seem to be well covered.

There is a difference too in the way the necks join the body. Some drop in front of the shoulders like a zebu, while others fit into the top line and shoulders gracefully.

It will be easy to note the contrast in the heads and expressions of the animals. Some will incline to coarseness and others will have the appearance of refinement and good breeding. There is a decided difference in the thickness and mellowness of the skin and the character of the hair. If the boys will handle the cattle a little, they will soon get on to the "touch".

It might be well also to point out to them the difference in the size and shape of the udders on the cows in milk. This is an item that dairymen lay great stress upon.

It will be surprising how quickly the boys from ten years up become interested in this kind of study and will unconsciously make comparisons whenever they are among the herd. They will very quickly draw logical conclusions and you may rest assured that the impressions which they gain will never be lost. If you have any doubt about this, try it out once or twice.

OUR PREDICTIONS CONFIRMED

We have called attention previously to the depleting condition of the herds in practically all countries of the world. We have suggested that the time is approaching when in all probability the United States will be looked upon as the source from which the nations of the world will obtain breeding stock for replenishing their herds.

Now comes the official statement from Washington to the effect that the world's meat animals show a decrease since the beginning of the European war of 115,000,000 head, 28,080,000 of these being cattle. The food controller asserts that the world faces a meat famine. He says: "A high range of prices for meat and animal products for many years to come confronts this country." He urges American livestock breeders to lay plans for increasing their herds and flocks. He pleads with the rich and well-to-do middle class and other non-manual laborers in the United States to reduce their meat consumption in order that there may be an adequate supply for the fighting men and male and female war workers of the allied lands.

We quote from the report sent out by this department and its contents offer nothing but encouragement to the breeders of beef cattle and other meat animals. No more conclusive argument is needed.

Washington, Aug. 20.—The food administration today issued the following statement:

"A total decrease of 115,005,000 in the world's meat producing animals is shown in comparison of present with pre-war conditions. While the increase of cattle in the United States was 7,090,000 during this period, the total world decrease was 28,080,000. Sheep decreased 3,000,000 in the United States, and 54,500,000 in the world. Hogs increased 6,275,000 in the United States, but decreased 32,425,000 in the world supply.

"The demands made by war on the American meat supply is further shown in the growth of our meat exports for the year ending June 30, 1916, which were 1,329,193,000 lbs., as compared with 493,848,000 lbs. for a three year pre-war average. These exports have chiefly gone to our allies, whose capital stock of animals has decreased by 33,000,000 head.

"Although the European countries have drastically reduced meat consumption among non-war workers, this saving has been overcome by the greatly increased demands to supply men in the armies and shops, and the women who have taken up physical labor. This demand has been so great that Europe has been eating into its herds at an alarming rate, and this condition will continue to grow worse each day as the war progresses. This is a problem that America must meet, not only during the war, but after it has ended.

"Owing to the ascending standard of living, the world was already strained to supply enough animal products to meet the demand before the war began. The war has injected into an already difficult situation a number of vicious conditions which are jeopardizing the ultimate animal products supply of the world. The production of fodder in Europe has been diminished by the division of productive labor to war, and its import has been curtailed by shortage in shipping and by the isolation of markets by belligerent lines. From these causes not only are the actual numbers of animals decreasing in Europe, but the average weight and the annual output of dairy products per animal are decreasing.

"The men in the armies, the men engaged in the shops, and the millions of women forced to physical labor, have required a greatly increased supply of animal products. Millions of individuals to whom fresh meat twice a week was a luxury, are now, by necessity of their extreme physical labor, eating it twice daily. The supply of wool and leather has decreased in a period when there are additional demands, for the extra amount of normal clothing required for the soldiers must be met. All European countries have drastically reduced the consumption of meat and clothing among the non-war workers to a point that would seem impossible to the American people, but despite this, the actual meat, fat, wool and leather consumption in the allied countries has increased as a result of the war. Under the pressure of these forces, Europe has been eating into its herds and flocks and thus is burning the candle at both ends.

"These vicious forces accumulate impetus as the war goes on, for with a diminished herd and thus a diminished production and a continuous demand, the inroads on the herds grow in volume.

"A careful estimate of the world's food animal position shows the following summarized position:

	Increase or de- crease U. S.	Decrease Western allies.	Decrease in other countries including enemies.	Total net decrease.
Cattle	+7,090,000	8,420,000	26,750,000	28,080,000
Sheep	-3,000,000	17,500,000	34,000,000	54,500,000
Hogs	+6,275,000	7,100,000	31,600,000	32,425,000
		33,020,000	92,350,000	115,005,000

"The problem facing the American people is not only one of supplying the immediate demand of the allies, but one which is more far-reaching in its future significance. As the war goes on there will be a constant lessening of the capital stock of food animals of the world. Among our western allies the demand outruns further every day the decreasing production, and as shipping becomes further shortened by continued submarine destruction, less tonnage can be devoted to fodder, and further reduction of the herds must ensue. These destructive forces have given rise to reactions

in many directions. The world's supply of meat and dairy products, of animal fats and industrial fats, wool and hides, are all involved not only now, but for far into the future.

"The immediate problem is to furnish increased meat supplies to the allies to maintain them during the war. An important factor contributing to the present situation lies in the disturbance to the world's trade by destruction of shipping resulting in throwing a larger burden on North America, the nearest market. Shipments from the Australasian, South American and from the continental countries into the allied countries, have been interfered with. Their contributions must be replaced by increased shipments from North America.

"The growth of American meat exports since the war began, most of which have been supplies to allied nations, is revealed by the following figures:

"The year pre-war average, 493,848,000 lbs.

"Year ending June 30, 1916, 1,329,193,000 lbs.

"The impact of European demand upon our animal products will be maintained for a long period of years after peace. We can contemplate a high range of prices for meat and for animal products for many years to come. We must undertake to meet the demand, not only during the war so as to enable our allies to continue to fight, but we must be prepared to meet the demand after the war. Our need cannot be increase in a single night or in a single year. Our producers will not only be working in their own ultimate interest in laying the foundation of larger herds and flocks, but will serve our national interest and the interest of humanity for years to come, if the best strains of young animals are preserved. This increase in herds can only be accomplished if we save more of our roughage and raise more fodder grains. It is worth noting that after the war Europe, with lessened herds, will, pending their recuperation, require less fodder and will therefore produce more bread grains and import less of them, so that we can, after the war, safely reduce our fodder. But we must lay our foundation in the meantime to increase our herds.

"There is only one immediate solution to the short supply of meat for export pending the increase in our herds and flocks which will take years. During the course of the war, we can, just as with cereals, reduce the consumption and eliminate the waste, particularly among those classes which can best afford it. In the meantime, in order to protect all of our people, we must carefully control our meat exports in order that the people shall not be denied this prime necessity of life."

NATURALLY

With Shorthorn steers selling for \$17.60 per hundred and Shorthorn cows making milk records up to 17,000 pounds per year, the breed is due for a still greater claim on popular favor.

KEEP THE BEST FEMALES

In maintaining a breeding herd the owner must protect his interests by retaining for breeding purposes a few of the best females produced from year to year. There is a temptation to dispose of the best females along with those less desirable. As a rule the prospective buyer urges the owner to name a price on the best heifers. Through shrewdness he will often make the purchase of the others conditional upon a reasonable price quoted upon the best ones, but whenever the owner parts with females that would improve his herd, unless he retains others equally as worthy both in breeding and merit, he retards his own progress. There must be retained from year to year a few heifers to take the place of the aged cows as they become uncertain as producers, and it is of the utmost importance that those retained be from the top. It takes a long time to get anywhere in the cattle breeding business unless the breeder adheres to such methods.

It will be found that there is a decided and inexplicable variation in the producing value of the females and those that have proven dependable as producers should be retained as long as they prove regular breeders.

The writer has in mind an interesting case in which a certain breeder purchased a cow at what was regarded at that time a long price. She was mated to an outstanding bull which he had in service at the time and in due time dropped a beautiful heifer. This heifer has produced calves from two different bulls and they have been a disappointment. She is now in calf to a bull of another line of breeding and somewhat different type, and it is hoped that the results will be more satisfactory. A year after making this purchase this breeder selected a number of females from the same herd, but obtained them at a much lower price, and it happens that every female in the later purchase and every heifer that has been dropped and retained in the herd has been a producer of better calves than the one just referred to. There are many other similar experiences which suggest that the prices do not determine the actual value of the animal. It further demonstrates that the successful breeder must study each individual and be governed by its performance as to whether it should be retained in the herd.

In the case of this heifer she may mate properly with the sire she is now in calf to. There may be the best of reasons why she did not mate well with the two bulls to which she was previously bred. These are conditions that cannot be wholly foreseen. It takes time to prove them. In the main, however, there is no other dependable way for the building up of the breeding herd than the retaining of worthy females produced in other herds. By selection of those produced within the herd the type will more readily be established

and in this practice the breeder has the advantage of being familiar with the family traits of each.

It happens that certain females will not produce as regularly as others, and this characteristic is often transmitted to succeeding generations. There are other females whose calves vary in type—another characteristic that is transmitted. Then there are others whose calves are all of a type, are all dependable, and these characteristics are also transmitted.

It is these interesting problems that engage the breeder's attention and study.

THE TREND OF THE WEST

George D. Harrah, Omaha, Neb., has probably distributed more bulls throughout the West than any other man. He reports within the past few months the sale of twenty carloads of Shorthorn bulls into California, New Mexico, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah and northwestern Nebraska. He states that there is a decided and growing tendency toward Shorthorns and he reports a willingness on the part of ranchmen to pay steadily higher prices for good Shorthorn bulls.

He has made individual sales up to \$3,000 for a single bull, and as evidence of his faith in the market he recently paid \$2,000 for the Shorthorn bull, Royal Type, to supply his trade.

Mr. Harrah handles all breeds, supplying whatever suits the buyer's preference, but his experience demonstrates the tendency of the demand toward Shorthorns. "They look to the Shorthorn for scale and no matter what breed they try, sooner or later they come back to the Shorthorn to insure this added weight and fleshing quality," is Mr. Harrah's observation along this line.

AMERICAN PEDIGREE CATTLE IN ARGENTINA

The following is a report of Consul-General W. Henry Robertson, Buenos Aires, Argentina, under date of September 18, 1916:

"According to the Argentine Year Book for 1915-1916, the grading up of cattle in this country has been brought about by the importation, chiefly from Great Britain, of the best strains of blood that money could purchase. From 1901 to 1914, pedigree animals entering the republic were as follows: Shorthorns, 10,722; Polled Angus, 440; Herefords, 714; Red Polls, 121; Jerseys, 115; various others, 649; total, 12,761. Experts have placed an average valuation on these pedigreed animals of \$637, United States currency, giving a total valuation of about \$8,000,000.

"The favorite breed in the Argentine is now the Shorthorn, of which 200 bulls were sold at auction in 1915, for a total of \$1,140,000 in Argentine paper (\$484,040 in United States currency), or an average of \$5,700 in Argentine paper per head, or about \$2,420 in United States currency, all exclusive of a 6 percent

commission which is paid by the purchaser in this country.

"In the fall of 1915, Mr. F. W. Harding, of Chicago, secretary of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, came to Argentina, and can be credited with being the primary cause of having this important market thrown open for the future to American Shorthorn pedigreed cattle.

"Under government decree, dated October 6, 1915, the regulations for the importation of livestock into this country were amended as follows:

"Article 46, paragraph f, to read: Importation is prohibited into the territory of the republic, at any point, of livestock of the bovine, ovine, caprine and porcine species, coming from countries where foot and mouth disease exists or has existed in an epizootic or general form; or from departments, provinces, countries or states where the disease exists or has existed within three months previous to shipment, the three months reckoning from the date of the official declaration of the extinction of the disease, providing that such declaration has not been made until fifteen days have elapsed from the date of the last case of the disease.

"Article 48, paragraphs a, b and c, are modified in the sense of reducing the six months to three, which are required to be declared in the sanitary certificate of origin as the period which has elapsed from the date of the extinction of foot and mouth disease; and, as set forth in the previously modified article, that the disease does not exist in an epizootic form in the country of origin, and also that there is no case of it in the state, province or department from which the animals have come.

"The removal, through these amendments, of the prohibition upon the importation of American cattle into Argentina, should open to American breeders of pedigreed cattle a most promising market that heretofore has been monopolized by British breeders.

"At the time of Mr. Harding's arrival, American cattle were forbidden entry into Argentina so long as foot and mouth disease existed anywhere in the United States. In other words, cattle could not be sent here from the state of Maine, for instance, if foot and mouth disease chanced to exist in California, although there might not be a case of it in any other state."

THE TOP RECORD WHEN SOLD

Referring to your letter of Sept. 13, will say that the load of cattle we sold on Aug. 27 at \$16.70, weighing 1,515 lbs., were marketed by Mr. M. G. Beers of Cushing, Iowa. With the exception of two, these cattle were Shorthorns, and on the day they were here sold 30c per cwt. higher than any other cattle on the market on that day. They were branded cattle—do not know who the breeder was, as they were of mixed brands.

INGWERSEN BROS.,
Chicago, Ill.

Some Shorthorns I Have Photographed

By R. F. Hildebrand

Chicago, Ill.

My first recollection of maneuvering a camera in front of a "red, white and roan" beastie was at the Iowa State Fair about twenty years ago. Previous to that time, I had done considerable work as an amateur photographer and, though knowing little about pure-bred livestock, I was sent by The Breeder's Gazette to that show, equipped with an expensive camera, and with the thought in mind of revolutionizing the animal portrait business, which at that time was confined principally to the use of drawings and paintings. Needless to say, my success was not great.

I distinctly remember a Shorthorn bull, shown by Tom Wornall, about a year old, that was the victim of my first assault. From a photographic standpoint, this negative was a crackerjack, and it was, indeed, with considerable pride I placed it, with several other snaps I had made, before the critical eye of Mr. Sanders. When he got through pointing out the bad points of the picture, I concluded that I had considerable to learn about animal photography before I would ever be ranked in the same class with a Reid or Schreiber.

They were published in the Gazette, but not because of their virtue as good animal photographs.

Shorthorn photography, in this country, has only reached a degree of perfection in the past ten years, and it is indeed unfortunate that we do not have any real outstanding photographs of such great show and breeding individuals as Whitehall Sultan, Choice Goods, Cumberland's Last, Avondale and Ruberta, and others of note.

The picture of Whitehall Sultan, most commonly known and used, was made at the International Show about twelve years ago, on a cloudy day, in an alley, behind one of the buildings, and with a camera that we would today deem useless for this purpose. The negative is a comparatively poor one, from a photographic standpoint, and, in addition, does not do the subject itself justice. Of the many times he was led before the camera, this is, I believe, the best real pho-

tograph ever made of him; it has been only slightly retouched.

The picture of Choice Goods shown on page 14, the straight side view, was made at the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904, and was the best negative out of eight or ten shots that were taken. He was grand champion there but I must confess that the picture fails to show it. I made at Kansas City the same year a quartering front view which is the best picture I ever secured of Choice Goods. Although Whitehall Sultan and Choice Goods were two great individuals, they were not amenable to successful portraiture with the cameras in use at that time.

The well known picture of Avondale is a combination of two photographs. For some reason or other, I was never able to pose this bull, and show his body and head to the best advantage at the same time, although I tried time and time again. Desiring to secure a photo of his head alone for some special purpose, and having a good negative showing his body from the shoulders back, Pete Ross and I hit upon the idea of combining the two pictures, with the



Whitehall Sultan in a Characteristic Pose.

Photo by Hildebrand

results shown in the picture which is a very credible photograph of the subject when in his prime.

The photographing of livestock, above all things, requires patience, combined with a love for the dumb beast, a knowledge of the subject and the ability to recognize the good and bad points of the individual presented. From a commercial standpoint, no man wants a picture that will show anything but the best points of the animal. I am free to admit that it is impossible in every case to show this, due more to the inability on the part of the photographer and the man at the halter to place the animal in correct position. With show animals, it is easier. They are accustomed to

being handled day after day, before the judge, and soon adapt themselves to posing in an easy and comfortable position.

The making of animal photographs is interesting work, and I could recount many pleasureable experiences during the past fifteen years among the breeders and the boys at the halter. It has been a source of great satisfaction to me to see the camera come into almost universal use in the portraying of our four-legged friends in a more life-like manner than was formerly possible by the use of overdrawn sketches and paintings. The field for this class of work is large, and widening all the time.

of prosperity for the Shorthorn breeder is at hand.

The demand for Shorthorns is greater today than the supply. Consequently that great law of supply and demand will assert itself, and the Shorthorn breeding fraternity, the grandest body of men and women ever identified with one calling, will receive from a monetary standpoint what they so richly deserve.

I say that there is not a Shorthorn breeder today who feels that the red, white and roan are indebted to him, where they have been given the proper care, feed and attention.

To illustrate my assertion let me relate an occurrence in my native state, Kentucky:

A boy had once left his native county. In fifty years he returned an old man. He had been very successful in business and had that desire which so many true Kentuckians have, to return and spend his last days among those near and dear to him, to drink again at the spring of his youth, live again the scenes of his childhood among those hills where he had chased the pacing "coon" and watched the wiry fox outwit his pursuers. So he bought a great estate with a magnificent mansion. Then proceeded to gratify his other great desire, that of assembling a really good herd of Shorthorn cattle. While this was being assembled he met a boyhood friend upon the street of his home town, a man who had been a money maker, but who had never been educated to enjoy it. He remarked to his old friend and fellow breeder: "Ed, you are spending a lot of money for a few cows. How do you expect to make interest upon your investment?" He replied: "Will, I am going to make thirty-three percent." The former immediately wanted to know how he was going to do it, to which our friend replied: "Thirty percent in pleasure and three in money."

He often told the story afterwards and said that his friend could understand the three percent in money, but had no conception of the thirty percent. I do not mean that three percent is all one expects to make upon his herd, for there has never been a day that good Shorthorns were not the best paying investment upon the average American farm, and further, that money is not all we get out of breeding Shorthorns. It makes a man broader and better. He feels that he is trying to do something that will benefit mankind.

I have never yet found a father (a Shorthorn breeder) who did not want his son to take up his work where he had left off. Who can say as much for any other business?

Sure

Someone asked the question, "What's the reason that the largest crowd of on-lookers is always found viewing the Shorthorn classes at the fairs?"

"It's the Shorthorns," came promptly from an unexpected source.

When you visit the fairs remember this and note how true it is.



Photo by Hildebrand

A Combination of Two Photos of the Noted Avondale.

The Universal Intruder

By S. D. Mitchell

Allen, Kan.

The Shorthorn has been very rightly called "the universal intruder."

From the time we knew them grazing peacefully along the fertile valley of the River Tees, until the present day, they have been and are patiently but proudly marching on and on over the whole civilized world, rectifying the bad and improving their less fortunate kindred in the bovine world.

From their earliest importation into this country in 1783 we find, as agriculture gradually worked its way westward, along with that caravan came the Shorthorn, bold and dependable, fearless, to work improvement on the native cattle of all regions and all climes.

The plains of the southwest still abound with his imprint of superior

merit, and the day is not far distant when the Shorthorn will be crowned king again of that vast region, where misrepresentation and the uninformed temporarily dethroned him.

The Shorthorn is pre-eminent and the undisputed farmer's cow. It has no rival in the production of both beef and milk; and is equal, if not superior, to any breed for beef, or any breed for milk, put under the same conditions. With the quarantine area gradually being withdrawn from the sunny South, thousands upon thousands of acres of the great Southwest being brought under the plow each year; a great cattle shortage over the whole country; Europe's meat supply practically exhausted, it certainly seems to me a great wave

The Iowa Baby Beef Club Contest

I am pleased to submit to you a report of the Baby Beef Club exhibit at the state fair, Des Moines, Iowa, as arranged by the Iowa Beef Producing Association and the Agricultural Extension Department, Ames, Iowa, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., co-operating. I am also giving you some facts regarding our baby beef work which I trust will be of interest to you and that you may use as you think best.

There is no doubt but that the Baby Beef Club exhibit by the Iowa Baby Beef Club members of the Iowa State Fair, Des Moines, August 22-31 was by far the greatest exhibit of Baby Beeves by club members that has ever been held in any state. From the 356 baby beeves that were entered in the contest representing approximately every one of the ninety-nine counties in the state, there were fifty-nine calves entered at the state fair by fifty-two club members.

Clifford Tague of Kirkman, Shelby county, won first with a grade Shorthorn steer calf, weighing 940 pounds at fourteen months. The calf was sired by Sir Sultan, a grandson of Whitehall Sultan, and out of a cow by Lord Banff. The calf's feed was ground oats and corn, oil meal and molasses. Clifford's winnings were \$70 from the special contest and \$20 from open Shorthorn class, a total of \$90. There is a significant fact as to Clifford's fame in the beef world. His father is a Shorthorn breeder living near Kirkman, Shelby county, which is one of the livestock strongholds not only in Iowa but in the United States, for pure-bred livestock. It is needless to say that you will find Clifford one of the contestants for this

By R. W. Berry

Assistant Club Leader, Ames, Ia.

year's honors at the International Live Stock Exposition.

Four hundred fifty dollars were won by the first twenty winners in the special contest, besides fifteen first places in the open classes; namely, three firsts, two seconds, eight thirds, and two fourths, making a total of \$185 in prizes.

From the fifty-nine calves entered at the state fair, there was a total of 59,017 pounds or an average weight of 1,000.2 pounds. The average initial weight of the calves at the start was 432 pounds. The total gain in weight from the time the contest started up to the time they were entered in the state fair was 33,806 pounds, an average gain of 573.13 pounds that was made in 299 days, average number of days kept by the club members. The total gain per day was 113 pounds or an average gain per calf per day of 1.91 pounds.

One of the big features of the state fair was the auction sale of the baby beeves owned by the club members which was held on Thursday afternoon, August 30. Arrangements were made for the auction sale with the Fair Association and was conducted with much interest to the club members. For the forty-five calves entered at the sale, an average market price of \$14.63 was received per hundred weight. The top bid was \$16.50. Armour & Company paid \$4,495.45 for thirty head, Henry Gifford of Altoona bought ten head at \$1,338.72, and the Iowa Packing Company of Des Moines bought six head at \$877.81, making a total sale of \$6,711.98

or an average of \$149.16 per calf sold. The average weight of the calves was 1,012.22 pounds.

The boys were camped together in a large tent furnished by the Fair Association a short distance from the two special barns that were provided for their calves.

There was no entry charge for entering the calves in the boy's special contest or in the open classes.

During the ten days encampment, there were several trips planned for the benefit of the boys. A trip was made to the state capitol building and museum, also to Camp Dodge, the new army cantonment which is being built for the thirteenth division of the conscript army.

The Des Moines Chamber of Commerce banqueted the beef club members and extended to them their hearty co-operation in the work that they are doing, and offered their support in every way possible to make the work a success for the coming year.

By the courtesy of the Fair Association, a club day was set aside for Iowa Boys' and Girls' club in which all members were given a free entertainment to the afternoon races and evening fire works.

It was interesting indeed to note how enthusiastic the boys were to take advantage of the opportunity to lead livestock at the evening stock shows for which they were given free passes to the evening entertainment. They were eager to participate in any branch of livestock work and to get acquainted with the livestock conditions that might be found at the fair.

The close of this year's exhibit has been gratifying in every respect. It was a common remark among the boys after the judging and auction sale, that the money they received for their calves would go to purchase a calf of better breeding to enter next year's contest. This spirit shows the class of boys that was at the Des Moines camp, and the attitude they had toward their work.

There is no doubt but that next year's exhibit will be far greater than the one just closed, not only in the number of calves entered, but in the number of high grade and pure-bred calves to be fed.

It was a great experience of the club members to have their calves at the state fair in competition among themselves and in open classes with older and more experienced stockmen. This gave them the opportunity to rub elbows with men that had had years of experience in the stock world. Returns in experience alone has been worth many times more than prizes won or the amount received from the sale of the calves.

The Iowa Baby Beef Club has been organized since 1914, and has been marked every year with a steady increase in enrollment. The increase in



Courtesy Clifford Tague, Kirkman, Iowa

Photo by Hildebrand

Iowa Lad, Champion Steer in the Iowa Baby Beef Club Contest.

interest of the club members has been marked by a greater number of high grade and pure-bred calves entered in the contest from year to year.

The arrangements made with the Iowa State Fair, the Interstate Live Stock Fair Association and the International Live Stock Exposition, for showing the calves at their shows has accomplished wonders in the Baby Beef Club work in Iowa. Their liberal prizes in showing calves at the fair has been a great inducement for red blooded Iowa boys to contest for their awards. To enter the contest, this aim means that they will not only have to feed for the amount of gain and keep records and report of their works as required by the state

regulations, but will also have to feed with the idea of having a well-fitted calf at the close of the contest that will be able to stand well in a show ring.

Through these associations an auction sale has been arranged which has been a means of disposing of the baby beeves at a very good profit to the club members; a profit much greater than could be had by selling the calves at home.

There is no better training for a farm boy who wishes to take up the live-stock work than to participate in a contest of this nature. The object is to increase among the boys, an interest in the growing of baby beef, to demonstrate profitable methods of beef production and to teach the principles of feed-

ing, management and showing.

There is no reason why every farm boy cannot do his patriotic bit at home by enlisting as a baby beef club member and raising a calf. By doing so, he will receive the same advantages and privileges as other club members.

The winners in each of the thirty organized counties will receive a free trip to the International this winter which will be the final closing up of the year's contest. The prizes for this trip to the International are offered by the Union Stock Yards & Transit Company, Live Stock Exchange National Bank, J. M. Doud & Company, Commission Merchants, Armour & Company, Swift & Company.



Courtesy S. G. Eliason, Montevideo, Minn.

First Prize Young Herd, North Dakota State Fair.

Photo by Hildebrand

And It Came To Pass---A True Story

By Frank D. Tomson

The four years' grind was finished and Joe Kenyon had put away among his effects the diploma which he had received at the graduating exercises at the college. Joe was apparently a boy of ordinary faculties, neither brilliant nor dull. He seemed to lack somewhat of the coveted personal magnetism that has gained popularity and power for many men in college, in business, and in political life. He had followed his studies persistently, with an inquiring mind, and had accumulated a fair knowledge of the several lines of study which he had pursued. He practiced economy from necessity. He was of reasonably diligent, careful habits and these traits had been strengthened as he plodded along through his four years' college course.

Now that he had passed his final examinations and had become a graduate, he, partly by force of necessity but chiefly through inclination, turned his attention to earning a living and to the practical use of the information which he had acquired during his school period. He was able, through an acquaintanceship, to secure a subordinate posi-

tion in a bank in a southern Iowa town and entered upon his duties there as he had his studies—quietly and with a desire and intent to make good.

The first week passed without unusual incident and Joe was encouraged to find himself readily becoming familiar with this new line of occupation. Before the week was over he had begun to feel that he was really adapted to the work.

Before leaving the bank that first Saturday afternoon, following his arrival, the president invited Joe and another employee to take Sunday dinner with him at his farm just out of town. The boys gratefully accepted the invitation and, as may be surmised, were on hand in due time the next day with appetites justified by the occasion.

The bank owner had, for many years, operated a farm adjoining the town, on which he maintained a herd of finely bred cattle. The herd had been a source of profit for many years and was widely regarded as one of the most select

breeding herds in the Hawkeye state. He had built up a patronage which extended into many states and through his activities had acquired a high standing as a bovine improver.

When the ample Sunday dinner was over the host proposed to his young guests that they stroll out among the cattle. It was a beautiful June day. The fields of grain formed a checkerboard effect far up and down the valley and the hillsides wore a carpet of deep green. As the banker and his guests entered the main pasture Joe at once manifested a lively interest in the shapely red, white and roan cattle as they leisurely fed on the lush grasses or sought the shade of the spreading trees near the rippling stream. The whole scene proved an inspiration to him. He instinctively studied the individuals, noted their symmetry, inquired as to the ancestry and characteristics of various ones that especially attracted his attention, and drew from the owner many facts of interest relating to them.

Late in the afternoon, when the shadows had lengthened and the gleaming yellow of the wheat and the

silver grey of the oat fields of the valley were softened by a haze of purplish tint, the three strolled back to the farm home.

Before they left the herd, however, Joe had made a decision—an important one—to which he faithfully adhered during the two decades and more that followed. As he studied the cattle, compared their form and learned of their records as to development and production, he decided in his own mind that he would do two things. First, he would some day become the owner of a bank somewhere. Second, he would own a herd of Shorthorns similar in beauty and character to those which were scattered about him in that rich grass-carpeted pasture. When he and his associate returned to their room in the little town that night he talked with a show of enthusiasm of his ambition and lay awake far into the night thinking of the alluring possibility of its attainment.

Monday morning he took up his work with a renewed zest and a stronger desire and determination to master the principles of banking. Gradually he acquired a knowledge of the various details and equipped himself for handling the affairs of the bank.

He spent many hours among his employer's herd. He eagerly sought information pertaining to the breeding of registered cattle and became inwardly an enthusiastic student. He obtained books and publications relating to this phase of livestock husbandry and soon became familiar with the names of the foremost breeders and with individual animals and the blood lines that were in especial favor.

The weeks passed quickly. The seasons came and went and lengthened into years with Joe never wavering from his decision, but steadily working toward his heart's desire.

In time there came an opening in a bank in the Northwest that seemed to Joe to offer better prospects, so he gathered together his personal belongings and journeyed to the land of opportunity.

He had accumulated a few hundred dollars during his employment—a mod-



Courtesy Parkert Bros., Hooper, Neb.

Photo by H. J. Gramlich

A Group of Nebraska Youngsters.

est amount, but a start for a young man—and he was able soon after becoming located to invest his accumulation in the bank with which he was then identified. He began to foresee the realization of at least a part of his ambition, that of becoming a banker.

As the years passed he gained a larger holding in the bank until finally he controlled its capital and affairs—a proud day indeed for this modest, steady-going young man. Under his management the bank grew in strength and importance and Joe became an individual force in the business and civic affairs of the growing community.

He still lacked sufficient capital to acquire the necessary land for the founding of the herd that he desired most of all to establish. The bank had its ups and downs, for it was affected by the intermittent prosperity which prevailed in that region. Crops were not always abundant. The off years came and this being a new country without accumulated resources, the lean years had a depressing effect. However, the tendency was forward and those who tenaciously held to their land, enduring the hardships and privations that most pioneers have been forced to endure,

finally began to prosper and with thrift among the farm folks the bank prospered. Then one day Joe found himself able to possess an equity in a farm near the town. The land acquired, he set out in quest of the cattle of his choice and finally obtained a few head from a well-known breeder which formed the foundation of his long-desired herd of Shorthorns.

Looking back over the past he counted seventeen years from the day in that Iowa grass-covered pasture, skirted by its noble, over-hanging trees beneath which flowed the peaceful stream, that he had made the decision to become a banker and the owner of a worthy herd of Shorthorns.

The years have passed and under his control the bank has become a powerful influence in his community and his farm and Shorthorn herd have gained a reputation quite as notable as that obtained by his former employer a quarter of a century ago. Joe is still a young man, comparatively, but his counsel is sought by many within and beyond his community, and his influence broadens with the years.

This is a simple tale—a true story, briefly told. Yet the moral is plain.

Temperament

Take note of the disposition of your breeding animals. A prominent packer-buyer recently stated that the quiet temperament of the Shorthorn was a point always considered by packer-buyers. If it has a value at the stock yards, how much greater value it has in the pastures, paddocks and feeding places on the farm.

Value

Nobody knows in advance what a bull is worth, but we can name a lot of Shorthorn bulls that would have been a splendid investment at anywhere from \$10,000 to \$50,000 each. There have been many bull bargains in the past few months.



Courtesy Frank A. Rhynas, Stockport, Iowa

A Group of Breeding Females in the Rhynas Herd.

The Milking Shorthorn

By F. J. Curtin
Dalton, Mass.

More favorable attention is constantly being directed towards the dual-purpose Milking Shorthorn and rightly so. They are economical producers of milk and beef, due to their natural ability to produce milk and to fatten on the roughages so abundantly supplied by all farms, without the addition of large quantities of high priced grain.

Our allies would not have survived as well as they have, were it not for their dual-purpose cattle which have produced the enormous quantities of milk, butter and meat needed, and not adequately supplied by our exports due to a lack of ocean tonnage.

The Milking Shorthorn has predominated over all milking breeds in the British Isles since the days of Thomas Bates and the present war is placing them on a firmer footing than ever throughout the world. This is evinced by the substantial prices paid by shrewd and intelligent breeders in attendance at recent sales of Milking Shorthorns here and in England. The sale of the Peer importation of last fall at the then high average of nearly \$800 per head to be followed by the Glenside sale of this spring at an average of over \$1,000 for all ages and just recently the dispersal

sale in England of the late Lord Lucas' herd of ninety-eight head at an average of well over \$900 with no American or Argentine breeders competing and not sold subject to the tuberculin test, cannot fail to draw attention to the splendid "raison d'etre" of the breed. The present hue and cry to stop the slaughter of dairy calves is answered by the dairy breeders, saying, "They do not pay to raise," which is true and therefore their slaughter is a wise move, as they would consume valuable feeds at a loss. This is not true of the Milking Shorthorn calf. He is a hardy, vigorous individual with a determination of his own to grow, and instances of their gaining 100 lbs. per month are not rare. They are not discriminated against on the markets, and sell, as a rule, at a substantial profit.

The value of the Shorthorn for crossing purposes is unquestioned in any case but it has not been demonstrated to so great an extent with the dairy breeds as with the beef breeds. The success of the cross would not be doubted for a minute by anyone who had ever seen the progeny resulting from the mating of a Milking Shorthorn sire to a Holstein, Guernsey, or Jersey.

I have a photo demonstrating the result of a Shorthorn-Holstein cross. The quality, as a feeder, of the animal illustrated, a blue roan, would seem fully equal to that of the famous blue roans of England and she is certainly a superior type of milking heifer. This heifer is the result of the mating of Waterloo Clay with a very plain looking grade Holstein cow.

Another instance of the value placed on the Milking Shorthorn or rather of bulls from Milking Shorthorn cows is shown by the type the Argentine trade is taking from England and for which they pay enormous prices. The great Brandsby's Jinny 18th was sired by a bull whose dam was an 8,000-lb. cow. He was a many times winner in England and later sold in the Argentine for \$12,200. He sired a bull which was first and champion at the English Royal and Nottingham Shows in beef classes, later selling to the Argentine for over \$15,000 and after landing there an offer of over \$22,500 was refused for him. Brandsby's Jinny 18th's grandsire was out of a 10,300 lb. first prize London Dairy show cow. He, himself, was exported to the United States to head a herd of Milking Shorthorns.



Courtesy Flintstone Farm, Dalton, Mass.

Photo by Hildebrand

The Milking Shorthorn Bull, Waterloo Clay at Eight Years, Weight 2,270 lbs.



Courtesy Flintstone Farm, Dalton, Mass.

Photo by Hildebrand

Imp. Rosette Lassie, Record in England 8,006.6 lbs. She was Dry When Photo was Taken.

The London Live Stock Journal conceded Brandsby's Jinny 18th to be probably the best female at the last London Smithfield Show. The value placed on her in a beef sale shows what she is considered here and she headed her class at the recent Iowa State Fair.

So much for the beef side, bearing in mind they originated in Milking Shorthorn cows.

The Shorthorn was developed from heavy milking stock. The latent possibilities for milk production are great and close observation by the owners of their herds will probably reveal many cows that would make good Registry of Merit records if given a fair chance. A remarkable instance of this is a cow in the Flintstone Herd, Lady Sayle 14th, who last year produced 5,500 lbs. in 52 weeks and who in 15 weeks since freshening this year has produced 5,443.3 lbs. of milk with an average fat content of 4 percent. Her high day she produced 66.3 lbs. of 4.65 percent milk. Lady Sayle 14th is a 1,600 lb. cow in flesh. Heretofore, milk records have not, unfortunately, been kept by breeders of Milking Shorthorns generally and such an imposing list of milk records as can be presented by the dairy breeds is not yet available, but such records as are at hand are very gratifying to the Milking Shorthorn breeders and compare very favorably with the records of the dairy breeds. Several cows, including Doris Clay, Rose of Blackwood, Red Bess, Mammie's Minnie, Rose of Glenside, Charlotte B., Belle Clare and others have produced over 14,000 lbs. of approximately 4 percent milk. The 1916 issue of the Milking Shorthorn Year Book lists 181 cows and heifers in the Registry of Merit, 24 of them with records better than 10,000 lbs., and practically all of these cows and heifers weigh from 1,200 to 1,700 lbs. Should they fail to breed for any reason, they can be easily

fattened and will return a goodly sum.

One herd in which records have been kept has 85 cows with records over 8,000 lbs. and it is from this same herd, Glenside, that this country's most successful Shorthorn sale took place.

Numerous very creditable new herds of Milking Shorthorns have been started in the past year, notably the Ayer herd in Oregon, the Alexander & Kellogg in California, the Hill and Tener herds in New York, the Colgate in Vermont, the Best in New Hampshire, the Flintstone Farm herd in Massachusetts in which herd many mature cows and heifers on official test are averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs. of approximately 4 percent milk per month.

The ability of the Milking Shorthorn sire to transmit milk and beef qualities is often questioned. Interesting light on the positive manner in which these characteristics are transmitted is shown by the number of daughters of Milking Shorthorn bulls becoming eligible for the Registry of Merit. Unfortunately, in many respects, for the breed, milk records have not been kept and all daughters of Milking Shorthorn bulls have not been entered to the credit of bulls in the Registry of Merit list. An inspection of this list shows twelve bulls with more than nine daughters in the Registry of Merit, and nine bulls with more than five daughters, one bull has 27 R. of M. daughters, others 12, 13, 15 and 18. The Otis herd has recently shown steers by Milking Shorthorn bulls out of Milking Shorthorn cows weighing better than 1,000 lbs. at twelve months, that are very creditable beef representatives. Similar results have been attained in the Flintstone and other herds. Certainly this demonstrates the ability to reproduce the desired dual characteristics.

It should be borne in mind that the records of Milking Shorthorns have not

been made under abnormal conditions. They have been made in every instance on practical farms where cattle are kept for the profit they make and not on farms where cattle are kept as a fad or fancy and exceptional records are made under forced conditions; in the majority of cases these records have been made by cows carrying calves and not by cows kept unbred to complete a test.

The newspapers and livestock journals have recently called repeated attention to the decline of cattle stocks in the allied countries and the imperative need of the conservation and reproduction of these stocks, or a famine is nearly certain to result. There are six million fewer cows and ten million more people in the United States than there were ten years ago. The range and its cattle stocks are passing rapidly. The dairy-bred calves do not pay to raise. More meat must be produced on all the farms of this country. The case for the Milking Shorthorn becomes clearer every day. It can produce the milk and beef this country requires. That this is the belief of practical thinking farmers is shown by the demand for Milking Shorthorns. Their calves are not a drag on the market. All good ones sell for breeding stock at satisfactory prices. There is a rapidly rising tide in favor of the Milking Shorthorn. Their prices are constantly rising. Now is the time to get started with them.

Send in Your Card

This issue of THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA reaches 40,000. Over 25,000 of the names on the mailing list are breeders of registered Shorthorns. Practically all of the remainder of those who receive this publication are prospective breeders of Shorthorns. There is scarcely a man represented in this long list but who will be in the market for Shorthorns during the next twelve months. Hence the advantage in being represented in the Breeders' Directory.

This publication is one of the features of the service which the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association is rendering to the Shorthorn interests generally. Every man identified with the breed is interested in its advance. One way that this interest may be manifested is the placing of an advertisement in the Breeders' Directory.

The alphabetical arrangement by individuals and by states is the most convenient arrangement for prospective buyers. The space allotted to each advertiser is uniform. The cost is nominal, \$10 per year, and to avoid the expense of bookkeeping, remittance is required in advance.

Photographs

We are constantly in need of good photographs of Shorthorns. Breeders will aid in promoting Shorthorn interests if they will send in good photographs. The prints should be clear and it is necessary for our purpose that the animals shown in the picture be of a desirable type.

Milking Inheritance in Shorthorns

By Geo. Wenham

Fort Atkinson, Wis.

The matter of milking inheritance in Shorthorns is, of course, recognized as of great importance to all who are breeding the so-called dual type of the breed. And if there has been any one thing that has been demonstrated above all others, it is that milking ability comes by inheritance and handling. These two go together. But it should be borne in mind that no Shorthorn is entitled to the designation of milking or dual-purpose that does not really demonstrate her dairy ability. Some of our best producers, however, do rate high in show merit and breed type. But I fear some breeders are unnecessarily alarmed over the danger of getting "too much milk." And to be a "double decker," in their opinion, a cow must, besides yielding 40 to 60 lbs. of 4 or 5 percent milk a day, she must also be in show yard condition at the same time. This, I think, is expecting too much, for if a cow has a good dairy inheritance she is not liable to be in show condition while producing a good quality of milk. Such, at least, has been my experience. But when dry, if proper attention is given to type and good, strong cattle and they are fed well, we have cows of from 1,475 to 1,600 lbs. weight very soon, and that is all I have been looking for in a dual-purpose or dairy Shorthorn cow.

I have been breeding the Bates or Milking Shorthorn cattle over thirty-five years in a modest sort of way and in that time have produced several good cows. I am a very much interested reader of THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA, especially that part relating to my favorite, the Bates or dairy families of Shorthorns. And milking inheritance seems to be looked upon by some breeders as a secondary consideration, show yard excellence standing first. Perhaps it is right that it is so, for individual excellence is all that is seen when one is looking at an animal and such animals are very attractive. While excellence of dairy inheritance is hidden as if behind a curtain and can only be seen faintly except by actual performance records and the knowledge of the breeder of several generations of the ancestors and by whose ability the excellence of their dairy inheritance has been made possible and brought out.

As I understand it, we had such a breeder in the person of Thomas Bates in his day, being a man of means and possessing in addition the rare quality of instinctive judgment in breeding cattle, and I may say in buying also, as the foundation for his Duchess and Princess families were obtained from the Collings herds, such was Duchess by Daisy Bull (180), said to be the best Shorthorn cow of her time. She gave on grass alone 14 quarts of milk twice a day. As each quart yielded one and one-half ounces of butter, her total yield was forty-two ounces a day. It is said

that Bates was so convinced of the superiority of his Duchess cattle that he could find nothing good enough to mate with them. And thus while he perfected their symmetry, he ruined their power of reproduction by intensive in-and-in breeding, and up to 1831 had bred but 32 Duchesses in so many years.

But how about the dairy inheritance of those that did not breed? It has followed them through generation after generation of haphazard breeding to the present time. And now, how many of the modern breeders are giving the dairy quality more than a secondary place?

Regarding in-and-in breeding, I would not have it understood that I advocate it, for I do not. But I have done some line breeding with favorable results, and once a direct case of in-breeding of which I was not proud at the time. It has been the cause of more or less of the modesty of my breeding operations. Principally in late years I decided to say nothing about it in order to keep the descendants of the cows obtained in the herd for foundation of the present herd, but as many of our cows have passed into other breeders' hands and are making very favorable records, I think it no harm to tell something of what I have done. Perhaps I am getting bolder by age, which is sometimes the case. I am now past 77 years and will not deny the charge. I started in the early 80's to breed Shorthorns and

to produce a farmer's cow. I bought for foundation the Duchess and Princess families, two of them tracing to imp. Sally by Pilot 7108. These cows I discovered, besides being good milkers, gave very rich milk. Queen of the Realm by the 3d Duke of Forest Hill and bred to Dick Taylor 36174, produced a bull calf. I kept him for use in herd except on his mother. I took her away for service. All went well for years, but later, after two trips of ten miles, she came in heat again, and I bred her to her own son. From this service she gave one bull calf, Realm Prince 116959, which I also kept for service. This was the bull that has caused me my long modesty. When his heifers matured they were all good testers and heavy milkers. At one time I had eight cows that tested 6 percent butter fat in the herd and on pasture alone gave 40 to 50 lbs. of milk in a day. They were of good size and when dry fed readily, weighing 1,350 to 1,500 lbs. Of the descendants of these cows we often hear like this from a party to whom I sold a bull some eight years ago. He writes: "I want to buy a car of heifers and young cows of the breeding of the bull California I bought of you. If you have them, let me know." I have one of his heifers that gives eight gallons a milk a day on alfalfa hay, with no other feed.

Old California had the right stuff in him. We consider him one of the best bulls ever sent to California. To another party in California I have already sold seven young bulls in the last twelve years with like results of



Photo by Hildebrand

Ruberta and Calf, Fair Louisiana, Taken at the World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.

cows sold, of records of milk of 10,000 to 11,080 lbs. a year, as Prize Ida of Samantha 2d 61210, 7,812 lbs. milk in ten months and made a pound of butter the cheapest of any cow in the association at that time in competition with all the dairy breeds; and Angie with a record of 3,600 lbs. milk in 60 days, and her owner says in H. L. Cobb's late catalog, she is a cow capable of producing 10,000 lbs. of milk every year, and claims for her heifer, not yet three years old, a yield of 330 lbs. of 4.9 percent milk now, ten months after calving. This cow Angie and her heifer have made these records entirely upon their own merits.

Being modest, I said nothing regarding the inheritance they possess, that is, that the three former dams were equally as good cows as Angie, and that two of them never tested under 6 percent butter fat.

My herd now are all more or less related to these cows. It is very rare that a man in telling of his achievements or success writes up the page on which he failed. So will only say that, fearing I might overdo in-breeding the way Bates had done, I began to look around for new blood. I bought as I thought the best I could, Clay Buttercup 195881. He carried the breeding of both Kitty Clay

3d and 4th and was a fine bull, got good, healthy, strong calves; developed large cows and good milkers. One says: "What more do you want?" Perhaps nothing of what one may see, but when I tested the milk from those cows there was one percent lost in breeding. One may do his best and then he is only a guesser. It takes six to eight years to confirm it. To the best of my knowledge I have now a young bull that has as good a dairy inheritance as anything yet imported. He is backed on both sides by cows of Angie's class and five in pedigree tested 6 percent. He should be a good one; that is far as I can go.

Some Suggestions for the Young Breeder

By a Shorthorn Enthusiast

Believing that these suggestions regarding Shorthorn cattle breeding may be of some assistance to other young men, either now, or hoping to later enter upon this fascinating and profitable vocation, I will set down some thoughts and ideas that have been in my mind ever since I saw the first copy of THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA.

Some few years ago I owned a small herd of pure-bred Shorthorns and took great pride in them. But, later, feeling that it would be better for me to dispose of them, I did so, yet I have never lost my interest in Shorthorn cattle. It is my fondest hope to again some time

establish another herd on a large farm, and to be able to have it said that mine is one of the leading herds of America. The details of planning that farm and herd are of personal interest only.

My father in his latter days kept a few pure-bred Shorthorns, and although I was only a small boy I well remember them; I also remember some of the pure-bred sires, for some of which he paid \$300, which he formerly used on grade Shorthorn cows. In the sale held after his death some of those grade Shorthorn heifers sold at from \$100 to \$125 each.

I endeavor to keep as well informed

regarding the trend of affairs in Shorthorn circles as possible. I send for private herd and sale catalogs of every leading breeder in the United States and carefully study the pedigrees, trying to memorize the different blood lines as best I can. My knowledge of pedigrees is gained in several ways: by a close study of Mr. Sanders' Shorthorn history, and I have written it full of copious notes, put in for my especial benefit; by a close study of the private and sale catalogs received, and if it will aid me to more easily remember, I pencil notes in them regarding public sale prices, notes regarding the produce of the best



Courtesy Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio

Photo by Hildebrand

Imp. Lady Dorothy, Senior and Grand Champion Female, Ohio and Indiana State Fairs.

cows, the prices and show-yard records of the get of certain sires. One can get an idea of the demand of one breeder's consignment over that of another in a combination sale or the get of some one sire over that of another if he will take the interest to do so. No breeder should regret sending his catalogs to any new prospect or young man who probably will not buy cattle for a few years. He would be sowing the seed of enthusiasm and playing for new business as well. Third, a careful perusal of the leading livestock papers, in the articles printed, in the news of the trade and advertisements inserted by breeders will aid to keep the new breeder or enthusiast abreast of the Shorthorn times.

I follow quite closely the reports of all the leading state fairs and livestock shows and in a large tablet, charted or ruled after my own idea, I record therein the highest winners in all classes. This record I keep in two styles, the first one formed with all the classes written out across the top, each one heading a column, and writing in below the winners' names, their herd book numbers, and the names of their breeders, the first prize winner on the first line under the heading, etc. The second style is grouping the winnings of each animal. If one would make these records carefully for a few years he would have a valuable fund of information at his disposal.

A clear study of the herd books being comprehended, they can be put to many uses by the young breeder. Naming all the uses, however, would occupy more than the allotted space. To me there is much more contained therein than the mere recording of names. In a letter from Richard Gibson, from whom I purchased my set of American Herd Books, he said: "I have pored over them hour after hour, and it was more interesting than a novel." Printers' errors in the recording of pedigrees are always corrected in the succeeding volume, and I always correct in red ink all such mistakes. Better it is to have it correct at the place where search is made than to quote incorrectly.

Inasmuch as Shorthorns are still imported from England and Scotland, I find it very interesting to subscribe to and read one or two of the leading livestock publications of Great Britain, and taken in conjunction with the English Herd Books, one can keep as well informed regarding the shows, sales and prices in Great Britain as in America.

By all means, I would attend every good sale and all shows possible, and if a young man can get away from home for a fall season he will get a profitable experience on the show circuit with some exhibitor, as a herdsman, and many of the exhibitors would be glad to hire some bright, energetic young man in that capacity. I used to go on the circuit when conditions at home would permit, and I got experience there that will be very beneficial to me if I ever take out a herd.

To understand breeding fully, as regards line-breeding, in-breeding and in-and-in-breeding, the young breeder should resort to such works as those of Prof. Davenport, Prof. Shaw, William Warfield and others. Comparisons of the principles learned, studied with reference to the cataloged pedigrees, will soon enable one to know the breeding of animals suiting his fancy. He will more readily recognize an outcross, those of mixed breeding, those closely bred, etc. If he does not understand the pedigrees fully, as to the family, or the breeding of some of the sires, send an inquiry to some breeder or some one identified with the business, who would be glad to explain.

Any young man who is interested in Shorthorn cattle and hopes to some day own a herd should not delay in informing and posting himself regarding blood lines, production performances and show yard records of the breed. It is better to know what you want and what is best to buy, before your purchases are made than to discover mistakes after the property is yours. Choose well, handle properly, and plan your operations to produce the best and your surplus will not go begging.

The Story of a Calf

By N. R. POWELL

Kennedy, Texas

I attended the closing out sale of the late Colonel W. A. Harris' Linwood Shorthorns, Linwood, Kans. in 1906. At this sale J. H. Miller, Peru, Ind., purchased the 14th Linwood Lavender. She



Courtesy John S. Collier, Kankakee, Ill.

A Future Shorthorn Breeder and His Line-up on the Farm of E. S. Payne, Manteno, Ill.



Courtesy Elmer A. Brenn, Daykin, Neb.

There's a Way to Pose Them.

had a little roan bull calf at foot by Golden Lord, the bull that was later used at the head of the late Martin Flynn's Walnut herd, Des Moines, Iowa.

The calf was about seven days old. As I remember Mr. Miller paid \$265 for this cow and calf. I made him an offer which he accepted of \$100 for the calf which was shipped to me by express when about two weeks old. In the evening following the sale, while chatting with Mr. A. H. Sanders of The Breeder's Gazette, I asked him to name the calf. He did so, calling him Golden Lavender.

At that time I had about thirty Shorthorn cows, rather plain both in quality and breeding. When the calf reached me I put him on a very pleasing red cow which I had purchased from Howard Bland of Taylor, Texas. She was a big milker, so she raised her own bull calf, which I sold for \$200 at about eight months old, and raised Golden Lavender also.

I used him from the time he was twelve months old until he was three years old, when I sold him and all of his calves to the Kennedy Pasture Co., Corpus Christi, Texas, the bull calves bringing \$200 each and the heifers \$150. The Kennedy Pasture Co., kept him for the purpose of getting roan bull calves. Most of his calves came males and I have been informed that over 200 of his bull calves were put into service on that ranch and I sometimes think this is why a great many people contend that this company has the best range cattle in southern Texas.

I had not raised many registered Shorthorns until this venture. I had handled a carload of Shorthorns from Missouri in 1886. When I came to Texas in 1885 I bought three Shorthorn bulls from Maj. William Gentry, Sedalia, Mo. These three bulls were all sold in Collin County, Texas. Between 1890 and 1900 I handled about 500 registered bulls from Missouri mostly, bought of S. W. Roberts of Pleasant Green. I bought a few registered cattle from Tomson Bros., Dover, Kan., and about 100 from T. P. Babst of the same place and others from Kellerman & Sons, Mound City, Kan.

At one time I purchased ten registered heifers from Mr. Babst, intended for my own use, but I sold all of these for \$500 each after I had acclimated them and held them for one year, without the loss of any, and I did not inoculate them. I let them get fever in the little pasture and the only medicine I gave them was all the wheat, bran, ground corn and sorghum hay they would eat.

After doing what I could for the up-building of Shorthorns in my feeble way, and as I am nearing the three score and ten mark and have placed them in as many different states as possible, having sold some to Mexico, Guatemala, Porto Rico and San Domingo, I am now retiring from active business. It is very gratifying to me to know that the Shorthorns have come into their own.

Perpetuating Shorthorn Popularity

By N. G. Kraschel

Harlan, Iowa.

In these days of prosperity for American breeders there are probably more dangers to avoid and standards to observe than in days of depression. In the rush to obtain a financial reward it is well, in the words of the mariner, to take soundings more frequently.

It is a matter of record that the standards of all breeds improve most rapidly in days of low values, when the demand fails to rob the breeding herds of their favorite matrons. I sometimes think the breeding matrons of any breed carry more responsibility than they are given credit for. But I shall not attempt to discuss here this maintaining of merit.

The Shorthorn breeders over a span of many years seem to have been successful. From the odds and ends of cross-breeds and grades centuries ago a great and popular breed of cattle has been molded which is in use by beef and milk producers in every cattle country of the world. In America our cattle seem to compare quite favorably with the breed's best specimens elsewhere. The Shorthorn fraternity embraces a much larger body than the breeders' ranks, for most admirers of the breed are included—men of my calling, members of the press, and many of other vocations, including the bankers of the country, who help direct the financial operations of the individual breeders—in fact, any and all who contribute to popular Shorthorn sentiment in my opinion should be included and so regarded, for among the admirers as a whole are the future buyers of the breed's products. Therefore it is of the environment that I shall write rather than the merit of the breed in explaining the warning I have sounded.

Probably I should accept conditions as they are, but that is the method of the drone, whereas the worker strives to improve. My labors with the breed have been along these lines, hence the consistency of my contention.

Too many breeders regard as legitimate customers all who signify their intention of buying cattle without contributing their mite to the great campaign of advertising and improving the breed. Many have sold year after year their entire product to old breeders without creating a single recruit or new buyer. This man is surely a parasite on the fraternity and should be awakened to the patriotism he owes the breed.

The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association is doing a great and effective work in enlarging the market for American bred Shorthorns, both at home and abroad. The officers and employees are doing their work well and they need only our support and co-operation, for theirs is a work of direction. The matter of detail development rests upon the shoulders of all breeders alike, whose

time should not be spent in merely watching the Association develop a buying territory that they may sell cattle at good figures, any more than one man is justified in attending a brother breeder's public sale for the sole purpose of selling cattle to his customers. I recognize that this service belongs to the breeders and the association is proud to so serve its members, but we can do so much in helping that there is no excuse for being idle.

Secretary Harding's tabulations of breeders in the various states is interesting to me in that it reveals a key to our future labors. Iowa has over 4000 breeders, which is more than any other two states, and we point with pride to her as a Shorthorn state. In Iowa there are approximately 150,000 farms (250,000 quarter sections), all rich in typical Iowa fertility, growing annually good grains and forage. Most of these farms are improved with sufficient buildings to care for cattle, thousands of them now producing grades or some other breed. These farms are owned by men of means and good credit, and are able to embark on a Shorthorn career any time they are convinced of the satisfaction and profit it renders.

Therefore it occurs to me that even in our banner Shorthorn state the work is only started. The layman breeder of a state like Iowa—and there are others similar—is ideally located to assist in the work. Every farmer within the state is directly under the influence of some breeder, the county and state shows, and public sales each year. Then do you criticize me for dealing solely with the environment under which our business is conducted? If your farm and location warrants a Shorthorn herd, why not your neighbor's? Too much stress is placed on selling a thousand dollar calf to a party a thousand miles away. You can take no special credit for his buying, for someone else has helped prove to him the value of the breed. Many men complain of their home trade being poor. I admit many men prefer traveling a long distance to buy in preference to buying of a home breeder, but are your neighbors buying anywhere? If not, you are greatly to blame.

The conduct of our business should be so frank and dignified that all farmers within its influence should be admirers rather than critics. The personnel of the breeders' ranks is rapidly changing. Many of our most prominent herds were not in existence ten or fifteen years ago, many of yesterday's most prominent horse breeders and importers are today leading Shorthorn men, and every day breeders of other breeds,

farmers and grade cattle men are joining our ranks, because methods and cattle have appealed to them. The question is, "Are we exerting every effort and applying every resource in this campaign?"

The valuable men in our ranks have usually made their decision to enter unannounced. They may have received their inspiration from the shows or public sales, from the press reports of happenings and events, from the stockyard centers, or perhaps from a frank, wide awake neighboring breeder. Most likely, however, it is a composite idea obtained from all of the foregoing.

Courtesy and attention should be given the public at all times, for among them are our future buyers. The shows are easily understood, as they are freely criticised by press and laymen, but too often the public sale is shrouded in mystery, and it is in the public sale that the majority of new herds are founded. Where well informed men constitute the majority in attendance it is well to drive straight for the value and do it hastily, but in ninety per cent of American Shorthorn auctions the majority is this portion of the public that I refer to as men of tomorrow, and the well informed man should not become impatient when time is consumed to give the event proper emphasis or dignity.

I do not mean that a campaign of conversion should be launched at every sale; that work was for Colonels Judy and Woods in the early days of the business. It now requires but little time to give the spectator the consideration he demands and appreciates. Through this method I have seen many permanent buyers and breeders develop, and again I have seen instances where buying enthusiasm was depressed. Thorough information is the best salesman in the world.

These are ideals and ambitions that we should maintain at all costs, and if we hope to perpetuate them in order to make the breed and the fraternity more popular it behooves us to exert this influence when the new man takes his place in the ranks. The Shorthorn is rapidly gaining the favor of all cattle men, and along with these advances the integrity, honor and popularity of its supporters should be accepted without question. The time is at hand when the most ambitious breeders begin to predict and long for the day when none but pure-bred cattle will be used on the smaller farms of America. When that time is realized we will see the Shorthorn with a greater majority than now.

So let those who today control the destiny of the breed be mindful of the fact that they hold as a trust only a breed that was given us to insure profit to its growers and abundance to the consumers.

An Optimistic Forecast

By Francis T. Martin
Of the Breeder's Gazette Staff

With Shorthorns selling higher on an average than ever before, with an insistent demand that is in evidence from all the cattle growing sections of the United States, with a market developing in South America for the best products of our herds, it would seem that there is nothing in the future but encouragement for those breeders whose aim is to produce stock of meritorious worth.

There are many points to consider in treating the subject with relation to the future of the Shorthorn trade if one wishes to view it from all angles. Ranking among the first is that the Shorthorn is the great cosmopolitan breed. He is a friend maker wherever he goes and where he once gets a foothold it is worse than useless to try to supplant him. The ever increasing popularity of the Shorthorn and the constantly widening demand that is calling for the best specimens of this breed is a condition not to be overlooked by the wide-awake breeder who wishes to produce the Shorthorn of the future, and it seems to me that the happiest man in our agricultural life should be the grower of good beef cattle. I will say to the man who presides over the destinies of a creditable herd, to be of good cheer, for his business is a profitable one and should continue so for an indefinite period of years.

For the right class of stock of the Shorthorn breed remunerative values are bound to prevail in this country for years to come. The Shorthorn is the popular breed. Its adaptability to the needs of our farms and ranches, its well

known propensities in the production of beef and milk, are qualities that will always enable the breed to hold the center of the stage under any and all conditions. The man who is producing good Shorthorns in normal times need never fear but that the surplus stock of his herd will be taken at paying prices.

During the past year or two we have witnessed a steady advance in values and it is not out of reason to predict that these prices may ascend to an even higher level because the growth has been along the legitimate lines of trade. In the period referred to, breeders of established reputations, have enjoyed the greatest prosperity in history, their stock has been absorbed at attractive values, and which has been accomplished by the entire lack of any boom element to inflate prices beyond what the public was willing to pay. This one item alone should sink deep into the mind of every man who owns a Shorthorn and he should be proud of the fact that his affiliation is with a breed that has established such a record and as the result of such a clean, wholesome state of affairs the breed has made many friends, which will attract a larger host of followers to its standard.

Harmonious and concerted action reign among the supporters of the breed. No dissenting voice is heard from any quarter. Men of recognized ability are at the helm and are directing its affairs. The interests of the large and small breeder alike are carefully looked after and the national and different state organizations are expending every

effort in furthering the interest of breed improvement. As a consequence there is no lack of enthusiasm in the Shorthorn ranks. Harmony prevails, a wide expansion of the merits of the breed is the watchword, and by every process of reasoning the trade of the future should assume such proportions as to enable the breeder with the right class of stock to sell to swell his bank balance, to say nothing of the satisfaction derived from the dissemination of good Shorthorn seed and in contributing to a cause which stands for permanent agriculture upon our American farms.

Some Record

I send the record of Rose Blackwood 3rd, my registered Shorthorn cow, winner in milking test in competition with 700 cows. She freshened on the 14th day of May, 1915, and during the year she produced 17,564 pounds of milk and 569.7 pounds of butterfat.

During this year, that she made her record, she competed with 700 other cows that were being tested in the Pioneer Cow Testing Association. These cows represented the following breeds: Herefords, Guernseys, Jerseys, Shorthorns and a few Ayrshires.

M. E. STONER,
Albert Lea, Minn.

When They Pay

It is the practice of most successful breeders to keep the more dependable producing matrons in the herd until their usefulness is past.



Courtesy Rosenbaum Bros. & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Photo by Hildebrand

Distillery Fed Shorthorn Steers Broke the Record at the Chicago Market by Twenty-Five Cents, Selling at \$14 per Cwt., Average Weight 1,461 lbs.

The Season's Champions To Date

NORTH DAKOTA STATE FAIR

Senior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Craven Knight.....	Leslie Smith & Sons, St. Cloud, Minn.
Junior Champion Bull.....	Cumberland Barmpton.....	Gerald Arnold, Galesville, Wis.
Senior Champion Female.....	White Princess.....	Leslie Smith & Sons
Junior and Grand Champion Female.....	Broadhooks Queen.....	Leslie Smith & Sons

BRANDON (MANITOBA) EXHIBITION

Senior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Augusta Star.....	J. G. Barron, Carberry
Junior Champion Bull.....	Master Missie.....	J. G. Barron
Senior and Grand Champion Female.....	Fairview Baroness Queen.....	J. G. Barron
Junior Champion Female.....	Lady Isobel.....	J. G. Barron

CALGARY EXHIBITION

Senior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Lancaster Boy.....	Yule & Bowes, Carstairs
Junior Champion Bull.....	Fairview Chief.....	J. G. Barron
Senior and Grand Champion Female.....	Fairview Baroness Queen.....	J. G. Barron
Junior Champion Female.....	Clipper Girl.....	Yule & Bowes

IOWA STATE FAIR

Senior Champion Bull.....	Violet's Dale.....	H. Rees & Son, Pilger, Neb.
Junior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Villager's Coronet.....	Weaver & Garden, Wapello, Iowa
Senior and Grand Champion Female.....	Maxwalton Queen.....	Carpenter & Carpenter, Baraboo, Wis.
Junior Champion Female.....	Lovely of Parkdale 16th.....	Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.

OHIO STATE FAIR

Senior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Lespedeza Sultan.....	Lespedeza Farm, Hickory Valley, Tenn.
Junior Champion Bull.....	Sultan's Brace.....	Lespedeza Farm
Senior and Grand Champion Female.....	Lady Dorothy.....	Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio
Junior Champion Female.....	Escana Missie 3d.....	F. R. Edwards, Tiffin, Ohio

MILKING SHORTHORNS

Senior Champion Bull.....	British Prince.....	Otis Herd, Willoughby, Ohio
Junior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Corporal Peach.....	Otis Herd
Senior Champion Female.....	British Rose.....	Otis Herd
Junior and Grand Champion Female.....	Snowdrop Laura.....	J. E. & C. B. Wade, Orangeville, Ohio

NEBRASKA STATE FAIR

Senior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Violet's Dale.....	H. Rees & Son, Pilger, Neb.
Junior Champion Bull.....	Nelson's Type.....	S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb.
Senior and Grand Champion Female.....	Lady Violet 3d.....	H. Rees & Son
Junior Champion Female.....	Lady August 9th.....	S. A. Nelson & Sons

INDIANA STATE FAIR

Senior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Lespedeza Sultan.....	Lespedeza Farm, Hickory Valley, Tenn.
Junior Champion Bull.....	Sultan's Brace.....	Lespedeza Farm
Senior and Grand Champion Female.....	Imp. Lady Dorothy.....	Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio
Junior Champion Female.....	Village Gem.....	W. C. Rosenberger, Tiffin, Ohio

MINNESOTA STATE FAIR

Senior Champion Bull.....	Craven Knight.....	Leslie Smith & Sons, St. Cloud, Minn.
Junior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Villager's Coronet.....	Uppermill Farm, Wapello, Iowa
Senior Champion Female.....	Imp. Windsor Belle 23d.....	J. E. Kennedy, Janesville, Wis.
Junior and Grand Champion Female.....	Violet Maid 8th.....	S. G. Eliason, Montevideo, Minn.

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR

Senior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Revolution.....	Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio
Junior Champion Bull.....	Villager's Coronet.....	Uppermill Farm, Wapello, Iowa
Senior and Grand Champion Female.....	Imp. Lady Dorothy.....	Carpenter & Ross
Junior Champion Female.....	Village Blossom 8th.....	J. F. Prather, Williamsville, Ill.

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE FAIR

Senior Champion Bull.....	Eastlawn's Champion.....	Frank Toyne & Son, Lanesboro, Iowa
Junior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Goldbug.....	S. G. Eliason, Montevideo, Minn.
Senior Champion Female.....	Bonnie Belle 14th.....	Frank Toyne & Son
Junior and Grand Champion Female.....	Lady Clara 9th.....	S. G. Eliason

SPOKANE INTERSTATE FAIR

Senior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Cottonwood Sultan.....	J. H. McCroskey & Son, Sprague, Wash.
Junior Champion Bull.....	Rusper Sultan 2d.....	Day & Rothrock, Spokane, Wash.
Senior Champion Female.....	Canadian's Lassie.....	J. H. McCroskey & Son
Junior and Grand Champion Female.....	Topsy 4th.....	Day & Rothrock, Spokane, Wash.

KANSAS STATE FAIR (TOPEKA)

Senior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Violet's Dale.....	H. Rees & Son, Pilger, Neb.
Junior Champion Bull.....	Dale's Reliance.....	H. Pritchard & Son, Walnut, Iowa
Senior and Grand Champion Female.....	Lady Violet 8th.....	H. Rees & Son
Junior Champion Female.....	Gypsy Maid.....	Wm. Herkelmann, Elwood, Iowa

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

Senior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Gainford Marquis.....	J. A. Watt, Elora, Ont.
Junior Champion Bull.....	Sultan Royal.....	John Gardhouse & Sons
Senior Champion Female.....	Roan Lady.....	J. J. Elliott, Guelph, Ont.
Junior and Grand Champion Female.....	Rosa Hope 21st.....	J. J. Elliott

WISCONSIN STATE FAIR

Senior Champion Bull.....	Lord Cullen.....	Carpenter & Carpenter, Baraboo, Wis.
Junior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Anoka Champion.....	Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis.
Senior and Grand Champion Female.....	Maxwalton Queen.....	Carpenter & Carpenter
Junior Champion Female.....	Fanny Anoka.....	Anoka Farms

MICHIGAN STATE FAIR

Senior Champion Bull.....	Royal Archer 2d.....	M. Wagner, Fremont, Ohio
Junior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Imp. Lorne.....	C. H. Prescott & Sons, Tawas City, Mich.
Senior and Grand Champion Female.....	Wagner's Princess.....	M. Wagner
Junior Champion Female.....	Elmwood Susan.....	Ewald Bros., Tiffin, Ohio

KENTUCKY STATE FAIR

Senior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Lespedeza Sultan.....	Lespedeza Farm, Hickory Valley, Tenn.
Junior Champion Bull.....	Sultan's Brace.....	Lespedeza Farm
Senior and Grand Champion Female.....	Viola.....	W. C. Rosenberger, Tiffin, Ohio
Junior Champion Female.....	Village Gem.....	W. C. Rosenberger

NEW YORK STATE FAIR

Senior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Royal Lavender.....	Pine Run Farm, Penllyn, Pa.
Junior Champion Bull.....	Pine Run Cumberland.....	Pine Run Farm
Senior and Grand Champion Female.....	Carrie's Last.....	Carpenter & Ross
Junior Champion Female.....	Maxwalton White Lady.....	Carpenter & Ross

NEW YORK MILKING SHORTHORNS

Senior Champion Bull.....	Bellevue Barrington.....	Edwin Easterbrook, Corning, N. Y.
Junior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Wallgrove Squire.....	H. E. Tener, Washingtonville, N. Y.
Senior Champion Female.....	Glenside Honora.....	J. E. & C. B. Wade, Orangeville, Ohio
Junior and Grand Champion Female.....	Glenwood Marjorie.....	J. E. & C. B. Wade

INTERSTATE LIVE STOCK FAIR (SIOUX CITY, IOWA)

Senior Champion Bull.....	Village Chieftain.....	Lakewood Farm, Rock Rapids, Iowa
Junior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Golden Goods.....	E. J. Thompson & Son, Hurley, S. D.
Senior and Grand Champion Female.....	Lovely Goods 2d.....	Frank Toyne & Son, Lanesboro, Iowa
Junior Champion Female.....	Missie 2d.....	Alex Mitchell, Jasper, Minn.

More Thousand Dollar Animals

SIOUX CITY, IOWA, June 11—A. C. LANHAM

Imp. Blinkbonny 49th 122132, roan; Mar. 1, 1911; by Diamond Star (91479). Bred by W. Anderson. Sold to Owen Kane, Wisner, Neb.....	\$1,500
Imp. Bessie Blinkbonny 122131, white; April 17, 1916. Sold to Krueger Bros., Aberdeen, S. D.....	1,025
Imp. Lethenty Laura 11th 125663, roan; April 8, 1911. Sold to Dubes & Ohlson, Aurelia, Iowa.....	1,000
Imp. Mary Jane 125666, red; Mar. 6, 1913. Sold to J. A. Benson, Sheldon, Iowa.....	1,000
Imp. Topsy 2d 125654, red; Feb. 9, 1913. Sold to S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb.....	1,300
Imp. Brawith Blossom 123502, roan; Feb. 1, 1914. Sold to C. J. Anderson, Wausa, Neb.....	1,000
Imp. Proud Peggy 122156, red; Mar. 27, 1915. Sold to S. A. Nelson & Sons.....	1,100
Marengo Dale 390639, roan; July 7, 1912; by Augustine 354344. Bred by Owen Kane, Wisner, Neb. Sold to Howell Rees & Sons, Pilger, Neb.....	3,000

TAMA, IOWA, JUNE 20—F. H. EHLERS

Flossie 204493, roan; Sept. 10, 1914; by Roan Knight 2d 311715. Bred by F. H. Ehlers, Tama, Iowa. Sold to A. D. Flintom, Kansas City, Mo.....	\$1,205
Village Victoria 127931, roan; Oct. 20, 1911; by Villager 295884. Bred by D. R. Hanna, Ravenna, Ohio. Sold to Carl Sparboe, Ellsworth, Iowa.....	1,000

REMBRANDT, IOWA, JUNE 21—G. J. THEISS & SON.

Graceful Choice 211697, roan; April 3, 1914; by King Cumberland 2d 352076. Bred by H. H. Powell & Son. Sold to A. T. Jones & Sons, Everly, Iowa.....	\$1,025
Imp. Lancaster Lady and imp. cc, roan; May 24, 1911; by Prince Jubilant (106586). Sold to F. H. Ehlers, Tama, Iowa.	1,480
Roan Countess 205869 and cc, roan; May 10, 1914; by Fitz Cumberland 337885. Bred by E. S. Fanning & Sons, Nemaha, Iowa. Sold to J. W. Ross, Shelton, Ind.....	1,000

LOVINGTON, ILL., JUNE 23—B. F. HUMPHREY

Golden Missie 179221, roan; Oct. 21, 1913; by Silvery Pride 372002. Bred by Green Bros., Farmland, Ind. Sold to S. E. Maurer, Carlock, Ill.....	\$1,000
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MT. AUBURN, IOWA, JUNE 28—F. P. GREENWALT & SONS

Village Beau 2d 514272, roan; July 27, 1916; by Village Beau 397715. Bred by O. A. Graham, Malvern, Iowa. Sold to Fred Schoof, Fairbank, Iowa.....	\$1,000
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ELORA, ONTARIO, JUNE 28—J. A. WATT & J. M. GARDHOUSE

Kilblean Beauty 2d 92044, red, little white; April 26, 1910; by Scottish Peer 64221. Bred by Alexander Colquhoun, Clifford, Ont. Sold to J. E. Crosbie & Sons, Tulsa, Okla.....	\$1,175
Marquis of Lancaster 102704, white; Aug. 7, 1915; by Gainford Marquis 83755. Bred by H. L. Emmert, Oak Bluff, Man. Sold to J. E. Crosbie & Sons.....	2,600
Britannia 514411, roan; Oct. 31, 1915; by Bandsman's Commander 482919. Bred by A. F. & G. Auld. Sold to J. E. Crosbie & Sons.....	2,025
Merry Mildred 3d 121337, red; Nov. 27, 1915. Sold to J. E. Crosbie & Sons, Tulsa, Okla.....	1,025
Oak Bluff Melba 4th 113561, roan; Feb. 27, 1915; by Browndale 334947. Bred by H. L. Emmert, Oak Bluff, Man. Sold to Robert Failon, Neponset, Ill.....	1,165
Matchless Belle 4th 114876, and bc, red, little white; Sept. 7, 1914; by Sir Victor 443212. Bred by Peter Stewart, Markdale, Ont. Sold to Fred Currie, Guelph, Ont.....	1,325
Escana Beauty 2d 114747, red, little white; Jan. 6, 1915; by Right Sort 510586. Bred by Mitchell Bros., Burlington, Ont. Sold to J. E. Crosbie & Sons, Tulsa, Okla.....	1,050
Escana Claret 109634, red; Mar. 25, 1913; by Right Sort 510586. Bred by Mitchell Bros. Sold to James Brown, Dundee, Ill.....	1,025
Spruce Hill Mistletoe 2d 116509, and bc, roan; Dec. 29, 1913; by Scottish Crown 76311. Sold to Theo. Martin, Bellevue, Iowa.....	1,100
Village Lavender 105605, and bc, red, little white; July 25, 1912; by Lavender Prince (112252). Bred by W. J. Abernethy, Beeton, Ont. Sold to C. H. Prescott & Sons, Tawas City, Mich.....	1,400
Emmeline 23d 121569, roan; Oct. 2, 1915; by Escana Champion 516031. Sold to J. E. Crosbie & Sons.....	1,300
Butterfly Belle 104259 and bc, red; Sept. 25, 1912; by Bandsman (73729). Bred by Mitchell Bros. Sold to J. H. McCroskey & Son, Fishtrap, Wash.....	1,125
Rcan heifer; Sept. 9, 1916; by Gainford Marquis 83755. Sold to Geerie Bros., Elora, Ont.....	1,025
The Count of Selma 107885, roan; Sept. 10, 1915; by Oakland Star (80312). Bred by H. L. Emmert, Oak Bluff, Man. Sold to C. J. McMaster, Altona, Ill.....	1,125
Gainford Matchless 113766, roan; Sept. 6, 1916; by Gainford Marquis (83755). Sold to Geerie Bros.....	1,625

BURLINGTON, ONTARIO, JUNE 29—MITCHELL BROS.

Imp. Novelty (103498), roan; April 14, 1912. Sold to Jackson & White, Hurley, S. D.....	\$1,600
Orange Princess 2d 100776, red; Oct. 10, 1910; by Village Duke 485809. Bred by Mitchell Bros. Sold to Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.....	1,100
Imp. Maude 55th 122217 and cc, red; Jan. 19, 1915; by Prince Palatine (117061). Bred by the trustees of J. Marr. Sold to W. C. Rosenberger, Tiffin, Ohio.....	1,125
Imp. Broadhooks 11th (99219) and bc, red; Dec. 24, 1909; by Bandmaster (97929). Bred by Alexander G. Gordon, Loanhead Insch, Aberdeenshire, Scot. Sold to Geo. Amos & Sons, Moffat, Ont.....	1,125
Escana Missie 3d 121585, red; Sept. 16, 1915. Sold to Frank R. Edwards, Tiffin, Ohio.....	1,325
Favorite Missie 93634, red; Feb. 26, 1909; by Royal Favorite 158305. Bred by W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont. Sold to Pettit Bros., Burlington Jct., Ont.....	1,500
Imp. Spicy Girl 3d 122224 and bc, red; June 12, 1911. Sold to J. H. McCroskey, Fishtrap, Wash.....	1,000
Imp. Lady Laura 41st 122221 and cc, roan; Dec. 19, 1914. Sold to J. H. McCroskey.....	1,750
Imp. Newton Rose 122225 and cc, red; May 13, 1914. Sold to J. H. McCroskey.....	1,000
Imp. Wartle Mysie 122216 and cc, roan; Jan. 8, 1915; by Lothian Augustus 116354. Bred by J. Massie Mill of Wartle. Sold to Geo. Amos & Sons.....	1,400

Imp. Cluny Eliza 7th 122223, roan; Mar. 3, 1915; by President of the Mint (109670). Bred by Lady Cathcart. Sold to Geo. Amos & Sons.....	1,225
Escana Beauty 3d 121584, red and white; Dec. 22, 1915. Sold to J. A. Watt, Elora, Ont.....	1,150
Imp. Sybil 15th 122222 and cc, red; Mar. 14, 1915; by Regal Sceptre (117295). Bred by J. Adams. Sold to Geo. Amos & Sons.....	1,025
Right Sort 510586, roan; Feb. 6, 1911; by Red Rosewood 376353. Bred by Alexander T. Gordon. Sold to E. M. Parsons & Son, Carroll, Iowa.....	3,600
Imp. Newton Grand Champion 107954, roan; Mar. 24, 1916. Sold to Geo. Amos.....	1,500
Escana Masterpiece , roan; Nov. 11, 1916. Sold to Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.....	1,000

CRANFORD, N. J., SEPT. 15—F. S. PEER

Knowsley Gift (131818), white, Oct. 7, 1915; by Danger Signal. Bred by Earl of Derby. Sold to Flintstone Farm, Dalton, Mass.....	\$4,500
Lubec Mendelssohn (116370), roan, Sept. 27, 1912; by Sir Millicent (100675). Bred by Sir Gilbert Greenall, Bart. Sold to W. C. Davies, Chester, Iowa.....	1,000
Kelmscott Viscount 23d (131705), roan, Nov. 14, 1915; by Cranford Wild Eyes (111416). Bred by R. W. Hobbs & Son. Sold to John Luppert, Williamsport, Pa.....	3,750
Eaglethorpe Tulip 4th , v 56, p 1146E, roan, Aug. 2, 1909; by Sunset (104129). Bred by T. Stokes. Sold to L. D. May, Granville Center, Pa.....	1,750
Bare Fashion , v 58, p 610E, roan, Jan. 20, 1911; by Lunesdale Prospect (106085). Bred by R. Hall. Sold to Joseph LaRocque, Far Hills, N. J.....	1,000
Nugget's Pride 8th , v 57, p 468E, roan, Mar. 14, 1908; by Nugget (96266). Bred by Mr. Barnes. Sold to C. A. Otis, Willoughby, Ohio.....	2,300
Cascade's Beauty 3d , v 62, p 739E, roan, Mar. 3, 1915; by Ireby Heirloom (115970). Bred by John Darque. Sold to John Luppert.....	1,400
Royal Rose 7th , v 60, p 887E, red, Jan. 7, 1913; by Notlaw Bridegroom (109561). Bred by T. Lancaster. Sold to G. C. Carey, St. Johnsville, Vt.....	1,350

Presidents - Shorthorn Society of Great Britain and Ireland

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F. J. Saville Foljambe, Esq., M. P.....	Osberton Hall, Worksop
Andrew Mitchell, Esq.....	The Walk House, Alloa, N. B.
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W. T. Talbot-Crosbie, Esq.....	Ardfert Abbey, Ardfert, Ireland
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H. J. Sheldon, Esq.....	Brailes House, Shipston-on-Stour
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Philo L. Mills, Esq.....	Ruddington Hall, Nottingham
B. St. John Ackers, Esq.....	Huntley Manor, Gloucester
Richard Stratton, Esq.....	The Duffryn, Newport, Monmouthshire
Lord Brougham & Vaux.....	Brougham, Penrith
Wm. C. Booth, Esq.....	Oran, Catterick
H. Denis-De-Vitre, Esq.....	Charlton House, Wantage
Lord Rath Donnell.....	Drumcar, Dunleer, Co. Louth
Herbert Leney, Esq.....	Court Lodge, West Farleigh, Kent
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Victor C. W. Cavendish, Esq., M. P.....	Holker Hall, Cark-in-Carmel, Carnforth
Viscount Baring.....	Stratton Park, Micheldever Station, Hampshire
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The Right Hon. Lord Middleton.....	Birdsall, York
Joseph Harris, Esq.....	Brackenburgh Tower, Carlisle
A. M. Gordon, Esq.....	Newton, Insch, Aberdeenshire
C. H. Jolliffe, Esq.....	Newhus Grange, Darlington
Geo. Taylor, Esq.....	Cranford, Middlesex
Earl Manvers.....	Thoresby Park, Ollerton, Notts
William Duthie.....	Collynie, Tarves, Aberdeenshire
Sir Walpole Greenwell, Bart.....	Marden Park, Woldingham, Surrey
William Parkin-Moore.....	Whitehall, Mealsgate, Cumberland
The Right Hon. Frederick S. Wrench.....	Killacoon, Ballybrack, Co., Dublin

Secretaries of Coates' Herd Book

PUBLIC SALES

SEDGWICK, S. D., June 6.
E. W. GRAY

	Sold for.	Average.
Top bull, Golden Gleam.....	\$210.00	
Top female, Belle's Lady 3d.....	330.00	\$175.00

SIOUX CITY, IOWA, June 11.
A. C. LANHAM

	Sold for.	Average.
8 bulls	\$760.00	
34 females	683.00	
42 head	681.00	
Top bull, Marengo Dale.....	\$3,000.00	
Top female, imp. Blinkbonny 49th	1,500.00	

MARION, IOWA, June 19.

HOWARD VAUGHN.

	Sold for.	Average.
9 bulls	\$2,300.00	\$255.00
31 females	7,995.00	258.00
40 head	10,295.00	257.00
Top bull, Von Avon.....	500.00	
Top female, Heather Belle 6th.....	470.00	

LUVERNE, MINN., June 19.
SOUTHWESTERN MINN. SHORTHORN BREEDERS.

	Sold for.	Average.
19 bulls	\$4,340.00	\$218.00
26 females	4,460.00	171.00
45 head	8,800.00	196.00
Top bull, Prince Cumberland.....	700.00	
Top female, Roan Archeress.....	385.00	

TAMA, IOWA, June 20.

F. H. EHLERS.

	Sold for.	Average.
6 bulls	\$1,495.00	\$249.00
39 females	17,665.00	453.00
45 head	19,160.00	426.00
Top bull, Sultan's Knight.....	450.00	
Top female, Blossie	1,205.00	

GALESBURG, ILL., June 20.

ILLINOIS SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSN.

	Sold for.	Average.
37 bulls	\$8,310.00	\$225.00
20 females	4,440.00	222.00
57 head	12,750.00	223.00
Top bull, Golden Gloster.....	600.00	
Top female, Butterfly 4th.....	575.00	

REMBRANDT, IOWA, June 21.

G. J. THEISS & SON.

	Sold for.	Average.
8 bulls	\$2,035.00	\$254.00
40 females	15,660.00	391.00
48 head	17,695.00	370.00
Top bull, Regal Knight.....	550.00	
Top female, imp. Lancaster Lady	1,480.00	

COLFAX, ILL., June 22.

W. H. RITTER.

	Sold for.	Average.
34 head	\$246.00	
Top bull, Don Peer.....	\$300.00	
Top female, Caroline King 6th.....	580.00	

LOVINGTON, ILL., June 23.

B. F. HUMPHREY.

	Sold for.	Average.
7 bulls	\$260.00	
31 females	442.00	
38 head	408.00	
Top Bulls, Sir Sultan and Matchless Dale, each.....	\$ 400.00	
Top female, Golden Missie.....	1,000.00	

MOUNT AUBURN, IOWA, June 28.

F. P. GREENWALT & SONS.

	Sold for.	Average.
2 bulls	\$1,420.00	\$710.00
38 females	10,940.00	288.00
40 head	12,360.00	309.00
Top bull, Wests'de Beau.....	1,000.00	
Top female, Leotta Linwood.....	500.00	

ELORA, ONTARIO, June 28.

J. A. WATT & J. M. GARDHOUSE.

	Sold for.	Average.
6 bulls	\$ 6,725.00	\$1,120.00
55 females	40,400.00	734.00
61 head	47,125.00	773.00
Top bull, Marquis of Lancaster	2,600.00	
Top female, Britannia.....	2,025.00	

BURLINGTON, ONTARIO, June 29.

MITCHELL BROS.

	Sold for.	Average.
6 bulls	\$1,166.00	
33 females	822.00	
39 head	34,125.00	872.00
Top bull, imp. Right Sort.....	3,600.00	
Top female, imp. Lady Laura 41st	1,750.00	

ROCK RAPIDS, IOWA, June 29.

J. M. PEERY.

	Sold for.	Average.
3 bulls	\$ 705.00	\$235.00
39 females	8,275.00	212.00
42 head	8,980.00	214.00
Top bull, Touchstone Knight.....	480.00	
Top female, Princess Dale.....	480.00	

TIFFIN, OHIO, Aug. 15.

SENECA COUNTY BREEDERS.

	Sold for.	Average.
18 bulls	\$ 3,270.00	\$181.00
30 females	12,300.00	410.00
48 head	15,570.00	324.00
Top bull, Missie's King 13th.....	330.00	
Top female, imp. Roan Bessie 2d	730.00	

COLUMBUS GROVE, OHIO, Aug. 16.

VARIOUS BREEDERS.

	Sold for.	Average.
8 bulls	\$ 1,392.00	\$174.00
48 females	17,933.00	374.00
56 head	19,325.00	345.00
Top bull	350.00	
Top female, Roan Lady K.....	840.00	

FARMLAND, IND., Sept. 10.

GREENE BROS.

	Sold for.	Average.
31 head	\$10,455.00	\$337.00
Top bull, Golden Seal.....	600.00	
Top female, Verbena Sparcreek.....	560.00	

CRANFORD, N. J., Sept. 15.

F. S. PEER.

	Sold for.	Average.
56 head	\$782.00	
Top bull, Knowsley Gift.....	\$4,500.00	
Top female, Nugget's Pride 5th	2,300.00	

State and District Breeders' Associations

Southern Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Thornton J. Wood, Secretary, Troy, Ala.

The Northwest Arkansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, A. T. Lewis, Secretary, Fayetteville, Ark.

Western Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. L. Warnock, Secretary, Loveland, Col.

Georgia Shorthorn Breeders' Association, T. G. Chastian, Secretary, Atlanta, Ga.

Illinois Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Rank C. Forbes, Secretary, Henry, Ill.

Tri-County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Winnebago, Ogle and Stephenson Counties, W. E. Lahre, Secretary, Lena, Ill.

Cornbelt Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. E. Hollis, Secretary, Heyworth, Ill.

Indiana Shorthorn Breeders' Association, James E. Silverthorn, Secretary, Rossville, Ind.

Fort Wayne Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Will Johnson, Secretary, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Iowa Shorthorn Breeders' Association, D. A. Jay, Secretary, Blakesburg, Iowa.

Blackhawk County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. D. Strayer, Secretary, Hudson, Iowa.

Interstate Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. E. Halsey, Secretary, Sioux City, Iowa.

Warren County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Jesse Shuff, Secretary, Lexington, Ky.

Maine Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. R. Leland, Secretary, Mechanic Falls, Me.

Central Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. W. Crum, Secretary, McBride, Mich.

Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. W. Knapp, Secretary, Howell, Mich.

Minnesota Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Philip S. Jordan, Secretary, Morris, Minn.

Mississippi Shorthorn Breeders' Association, H. K. Gayle, Secretary, Agricultural College, Miss.

Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association, John A. Forsythe, Secretary, Greenwood, Mo.

The Southwest Missouri Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Clinton Marbut, Secretary, Verona, Mo.

Grant County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Jay Martin, Secretary, Bagley, Mo.

Ray County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, E. L. Willeford, Secretary, Richmond, Mo.

Atchison County, Missouri, Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Thomas A. Laur, Secretary, Westboro, Mo.

Highline Shorthorn Breeders' Association, E. L. Godfrey, Secretary, Cozad, Nebr.

Southwest Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Frank Carver, Secretary, Cambridge, Nebr.

Madison County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. J. Yerian, Secretary, London, Ohio.

Ohio Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. C. Rosenberger, Secretary, Tiffin, O.

Harrison County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. E. Johnson, Secretary, Flushing, Ohio.

Cotton County, Oklahoma, Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Ross Way, Secretary, Walters, Okla.

Oklahoma Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. K. Taggart, Secretary, Bison, Okla.

Northwest Shorthorn Breeders' Association, E. L. Potter, Secretary, Corvallis, Ore.

South Dakota Shorthorn Breeders' Association, D. E. McMonies, Secretary, Huron, S. D.

Milking Shorthorn Club of America, W. Arthur Simpson, Secretary, Lyndonville, Vt.

Buffalo County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Oscar A. Hitt, Secretary, Alma, Wis.

Rock County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. E. Kennedy, Secretary, Janesville, Wis.

Sauk County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Frank Morley, Secretary, Baraboo, Wis.

Wisconsin Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. L. Tormey, Secretary, Madison, Wis.



Courtesy F. W. Motlow, Lynchburg, Tenn.

Sultan's Coronet in Breeding Condition.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Alphabetically Arranged

Is Your Card In This List?
If Not, Send It In

ARKANSAS

A. T. LEWIS, Fayetteville, Ark.
Greenview Stock Farm—We have at all times both Scotch and Scotch-topped males and females for sale.

CALIFORNIA

PACHECO CATTLE CO., Hollister, Cal.
Present herd bull, True Dale, by Double Dale.

COLORADO

THE ALLEN CATTLE CO., Colorado Springs, Colo.
Herd bulls—Second Thought, Scottish King and Western Star. 100 head in herd. Choice young animals offered for sale. Correspondence invited.

THE CARR W. PRITCHETT RANCH, Steamboat Springs, Routt County, Colo.
Mountain-bred Colorado Shorthorns. Herd sire—Loyal Stamp 494353, bred by Anoka Farms, a grandson of Whitehall Sultan.

DAVID WARNOCK & SONS, Loveland, Colo.
Model Type Shorthorns. Model Type, Grand Champion of Pacific International, in service.

ILLINOIS

J. N. BAUM & SON, Hume, Ill.
Haven Stock Farm—Choice young bulls and heifers for sale by Snow King 435415. Write or come and see them.

M. E. JONES & SONS, Williamsville, Ill.
One of the oldest herds in America. All fashionable families.

J. A. KILGOUR, Sterling, Ill.
Fair Acres—Champion Goods 410385, chief stock bull; five times Junior Champion at leading state fairs, 1915. Nothing for sale at present.

THOMAS LACEY, Elwood, Ill.
The very best Shorthorns. Herd headed by Missie's Choice by Choice Cumberland.

C. J. McMASTER, Altona, Ill.
Glenview Shorthorns. One of the country's select breeding herds.

W. M. OAKES, Laura, Ill.
Oak Lawn Shorthorns. Bulls for sale sired by Roan Archer 429090, out of imp. Roan Lady 43d and sired by the great Canadian sire, Archer's Hope. Former herd-header, Loyal Dale.

J. F. PRATHER, Williamsville, Ill.
Village Park Herd—Sires in use, the noted young bulls, Silver Knight and Superior Knight. Choice young stock for sale at all times.

A. J. RYDEN, Abingdon, Ill.
Fashionable families. We breed for quality and utility.

W. T. STAUTZ, Bloomington, Ill.
Ireland Grove Stock Farm—High-class Shorthorns. Stock for sale at all times. Herd headed by Country Dale 386118.

ROBERT R. WARD, Benton, Ill.

W. W. WRIGHT, Toulon, Ill.
We endeavor to breed Shorthorn cattle of quality.

INDIANA

JESS C. ANDREW, West Point, Ind.
The Pines Farm—Lord Avondale in service.

ARTHUR HERRIMAN, Columbia City, Ind.
Glenarra Shorthorns. Dale's Farewell, by Avondale, out of imp. Rosewood 86th, heads a herd of high-class matrons of the richest breeding. Herd-headers at reasonable prices.

GEO. J. ROTH, Booneville, Warrick County, Ind.
Cypress Valley Farm has a few good young bulls for sale by Maxwellton Stamp 394273 by Avondale, out of good Scotch cows. Farm on Interurban. Write or visit us.

GEO. SHEPARD, Goodland, Newton County, Ind.
Sheparddale Farm—Choice young bulls for sale by Avondale Gloster 403635, grandson of Avondale, dam by Village Boy 259303.

JAMES E. SILVERTHORN & SON, Rossville, Ind.
Lavenders, Roan Ladys and Secrets—50 head. Herd headed by Victor Sultan 318367 and Missie's Stamp 427924.

M. M. WILES & SON, Sheridan, Ind.
If you want some of the largest breeding of the world, call on us. Sires weigh 2400 and 2500 lbs.

GUY R. WOLVERTON, Chalmers, Ind.
Walnut Grove Shorthorns—For sale now, a select lot of bulls.

WOODSIDE STOCK FARM, Pendleton, Ind.
Milking Shorthorns and Polled Durhams. Bulls owned or bred by us have won four Grand Championships at the International. With beef we have milk.

IOWA

M. L. ANDREWS, Melbourne, Iowa.
Unceda Robin 410238, or one of his get. Buy them at Green Vale Stock Farm.

BLACKHAWK COUNTY, IOWA, SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.
Representing 1,000 head of pure-bred Shorthorns, owned by 25 breeders. Stock for sale at all times. For information inquire of W. D. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa.

G. H. BURGE, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.
Wayside Farm—On main line of Northwestern. The herd is strong in Sultan and Villager blood. Breeding stock for sale. Farm 1 1/4 miles from town.

COOK & COOK, Independence, Iowa.
Herd sires, Lee Oxford, Silver Chief Jr., British Knight and Fillpall Clay. Bull calves and bred heifers of good beef form and definite milk inheritance always on hand. Catalogs on request.

E. COSGRIFF & SON, Clarence, Iowa.
Breeders of Scotch Shorthorn cattle. Sultana's Sultan 385767 by Fair Acres Sultan 354154 and Village Sport 493921 by Village Knight in service. We have a few range bulls for sale at this time.

C. F. CURTISS, Ames, Iowa.
Herd headed by Count Avon 334946, International Grand Champion. Cows of highest excellence and best Scotch breeding.

W. PRESTON DONALD, Oia, Iowa.
Dianod Farm—Count Commodore 284742, Tennessee Banff 8th 363722, Dalecrest 418368 and Dianod Avon head a herd of Scotch breeding matrons. Young stock for sale.

F. H. EHLERS, Tama, Iowa.
Fair View Farm—Roan Knight 2d in service, assisted by Fair View Sultan and Regal Sultan.

A. R. FENNERN, Avoca, Iowa.
Highland View Herd—Choice Cumberland 424599 by King Cumberland 2d in service. A few outstanding Scotch bulls for sale.

HELD BROS., Hinton, Iowa.
Golden Sultan and Cumberland Crest in service, 150 head. Leading families.

HOPLEY STOCK FARM, Atlantic, Iowa.
Our aim is to produce the best individual merit from the best strains. Breeding stock always for sale.

KRIZER BROS., Eddyville, Iowa.
Walnut Grove Farm—Mildred's Stamp in service.

MAASDAM & WHEELER, Fairfield, Iowa.
Imp. Proud Marshal and imp. Royal Diamond in service. Best individual merit and blood lines.

J. E. MANN, Harrison Co., Woodbine, Iowa.
Mannsdale Shorthorns. Headed by the Grand Champion Royal Gainford 429229. A few young bulls for sale.

L. A. MATERN, Wesley, Iowa.
Upperhill Farm—Breeders of Shorthorns. Roan Goods in service. Nothing but the best.

J. B. McMILLAN, Rock Rapids, Iowa.
Lakewood Farm—Village Chieftain 367811 and Regal Sultan 2d 508436 in service. We believe Village Chieftain to be one of the greatest breeding bulls in America. Many breeding cows by the late Fair Knight 2d.

MILLER BROS., Britt, Iowa.
Maxwalton Javelin 367541, by Avondale, dam imp. Jeanie 2d, second dam by Star of Morning, in service. Bred cows, heifers and young bulls always for sale. All Scotch.

R. O. MILLER & SONS, Lucas, Iowa.
We have cows and heifers, bred in some of the best herds in Canada on hand for sale all the time.

WILLIAM MUNDY, Washta, Iowa.
Oak Bluff Farm—Breeder of Shorthorns.

JOHN MURPHY, Lane Rock, Iowa.
Registered Shorthorns.

JOHN C. NYRUP, Harlan, Iowa.
Fairview Stock Farm—Angusta's Rex 451568 heads herd, assisted by Scottish Duke 548117. Breeding stock for sale at all times.

C. A. OLSEN, Wall Lake, Iowa.
Imp. Inverness Hall Mark 530143 and Sultan 3d 278292, by Whitehall Sultan, in service. Stock of both sexes for sale.

L. C. OLOFF, Ireton, Iowa.
Marr's Avon 383858 in service. Breeder of high-class Shorthorns.

THE ORLEANS STOCK FARM, Cresco, Iowa.
Peter T. Hovey,
Breeder of Shorthorn cattle, reds and roans. Excellent milkers.

H. H. POWELL & SON, Linn Grove, Iowa.
Linwood Stock Farm—100 head, most fashionable families, King Cumberland 8d by King Cumberland 2d, in service.

H. PRITCHARD & SON, Walnut, Iowa.

On the main line of the Rock Island, 45 miles east of Omaha. Dale's Clarion, a sire of show cattle, by Double Dale, in service. Young things by him for sale.

CHARLES L. SANTMAN, Dysart, Iowa.

Evergreen Stock Farm—The home of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorn cattle. For sale, bulls and cows at all times.

C. A. SAUNDERS & SONS, Cumberland Stock Farm, Manilla, Iowa.

The home of the Cumberlands. Scotch Shorthorns.

LOUIS H. SCHEETZ, Belle Plaine, Iowa.

Breeder of Shorthorns. Stamp Goods, by Merry Goods, at head of herd.

E. R. SILLIMAN, Colo, Iowa.

Claverburn Farm—Diamond King, by imp. Bapton Admiral and out of imp. Diamond 31st in service.

ANDREW STEWART, Rockwell City, Iowa.

Morning Star 332141 and Fragrant Boy 516015 in service. Young stock for sale, all Scotch.

E. B. THOMAS, Audubon, Iowa.

Elanwood Herd—Gainford Monarch 429228, a grandson of the \$7,500 Gainford Marquis, heads a high-class lot of females of the most popular blood lines.

UPPERMILL FARM, Wapelle, Iowa.

Imp. Villager 295884, Sultan's Last 33468, Village Crest 387924, herd bulls. Stock of both sexes for sale. John Garden, Mgr.

HOWARD VAUGHN, Marion, Iowa.

Wildwood Shorthorns, headed by Village Ruler 387931.

KANSAS**T. J. DAWE & SON, Troy, Kan.**

All Scotch herd. Diamond Emblem 379689, senior champion bull, Topeka, Kan., 1916, in service.

H. E. HUBER, Meriden, Kan.

Cedar Hill Shorthorns—Bulls in service, Silk Goods, Vindicator, Butterfly, Orange Blossom, Violet Bud, Carolike, Wild Eyes and Miss Hudson matrons in herd. Young bulls for sale.

MEUSER & CO., Anson, Kan.

Registered Shorthorn cattle. Herd headed by Sycamore Chunk 440817. Our herd will bear inspection.

JOHN REGIER, Whitewater, Kan.

Alfalfa Leaf Shorthorns—Scotch Cumberland 489200 by Cumberland's Type in service. Twenty breeding cows.

P. E. SALTER, Wichita, Kan.

Park Place Shorthorns—Herd headed by Bapton Corporal, Rosewood Dale and Newton Friar.

W. J. SAYRE, Cedar Point, Kan.

Elmhurst Shorthorns. Jolly Dale 420684 in service. Young bulls for sale.

TOMSON BROS., Dover and Carbondale, Kan.

Most fashionable strains. Village Marshal, Maxwellton Rosedale and Beaver Creek Sultan in service. 100 breeding females.

KENTUCKY**HAMNER & MEACHAM, Morgansfield, Ky.**

Eagle Creek Farm—The home of Quality Shorthorns. Imported and domestic strains.

J. K. NORTHCUTT, Cynthiaana, Ky.

Missies, Orange Blossoms, Duchess of Glosters, Lady Hopes, Nonpareils and several Eates families. Herd headed by Sir Lord Albion. 50 head. Carloads a specialty.

MARYLAND**BENTON G. RAY, Colesville, Md.**

Northwest Farm—Breeder of Shorthorn cattle.

MASSACHUSETTS**FLINTSTONE FARM, Dalton Mass.**

Milking Shorthorns—Largest eastern herd. Home-bred and imported. Headed by Waterloo Clay and Flintstone Bell Boy. A uniformly strong milking herd of true dual-purpose animals.

MICHIGAN**BIDWELL STOCK FARM, Tecumseh, Mich.**

Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, with "beef and milk" ability. Herd bulls, Albion Stamp 352670 and Flash Hallwood 496989. Modern sanitary equipment. Farm at N. Y. C. depot. Write Box "A."

C. H. PRESCOTT & SONS, Tawas City, Mich.

Richland Shorthorns—Sires in service, Village Archer 410482, first prize 2-year-old Michigan State fair 1916; Albion Crest 430678, Junior Champion, same fair. A number of good young bulls by Village Archer for sale. Herd located at Prescott.

A. W. THORNE, Fife Lake, Mich.

Milking Shorthorns—Maplelane Laddie 504725, a grandson of General Clay, at head of herd.

MINNESOTA**J. S. BILLINGS & SON, Fergus Falls, Minn.**

Breeders of high-class Shorthorns. Cattle of both sexes for sale at all times. Speedy attention given to northwestern trade.

GEORGE H. CHAMBERLAIN, Mora, Minn.

Ann River Shorthorns. Archer's Monarch 495156 in service—a good one. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

S. G. ELIASON, Montevideo, Minn.

Stock bulls, Cumberland's Archer 432299, Cornerstone 363116 and Superb 300054. Young bulls for sale.

W. J. LANDON, Winona, Minn.

Conedale Farm (1,280 acres) for sale, with over 100 head state inspected Shorthorn cattle. Highly improved stock farm with natural advantages unequaled.

FINLAY McMARTIN & SONS, Claremont, Minn.

Milking Shorthorns—Herd headed by imp. Hartforth Wellfare 409182 and Conductor 2d 521370. Young stock for sale.

ALEX MITCHELL, Jasper, Minn.

Jasper Hill Shorthorns—The imported Village Maid bull, Aldsworth Reformer, heads the herd of 40 Scotch cows, assisted by Lavender Cumberland 495785, a grandson of Burnbrae Sultan. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

ALVA SMITH, Holland, Minn.

Matchless Choice 333928 heads herd. Young bulls and heifers for sale at reasonable prices. Could spare a carload.

LESLIE SMITH & SONS, St. Cloud, Minn.

Meadow Lawn Farm—125 head. Stock bulls; Craven Knight 415527, Prince Gloster. Young stock of both sexes for sale at all times.

HENRY STENBERG, Elmore, Minn.

Bulls in service: Diamond Medal 424004, by Diamond Goods, and Count Augustine 505655, a grandson of Count Avon.

E. A. THRONDRUD & SONS, Dawson, Minn.

East View Farm—Herd of Scotch and Scotch-topped females headed by Schoolmaster 335598. Bulls for sale.

MISSISSIPPI**A. B. PATERSON, Meridian, Miss.**

Blaniyre Stock Farm—Breeders of the most popular Scotch families. We have cows, heifers and young bulls for sale at all times. We invite you to visit our farm.

MISSOURI**ATCHISON COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSN., Thos. A. Laur, Secy., Westboro, Mo.**

Let us know your needs. We can supply you. 1,000 head of breeding cows represented in the association.

BELLOWS BROS., Maryville, Mo.

Two hundred head. Herd bulls: Sultan Supreme 367161, Radium 385195, Parkdale Baron 414363, Aladdin and Parkdale Rex.

R. H. CHANDLER, Creighton, Mo.

Fairmead Shorthorns—Headed by Nugget 374653 and Vexillator 51429. Stock for sale.

A. S. HINES & SONS, Moberly, Mo.

Willowdale herd. All descending from imp. Rosie 17th and imp. Acanthus Sonny Dale, by Maxwellton Rosedale, in service.

THOMAS A. LAUR, Westboro, Mo.

Breeder of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns. Both young and aged stock for sale at all times.

A. J. MAURER, 833 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.

Shorthorns—Bulls, heifers, cows with calves. Priced in lots to suit.

JOSEPH MILLER & SONS, Granger, Mo.

Oakdale Stock Farm—"Miller Cumberlands," headed by the undefeated class winner, Choice Cumberland. Most fashionable families.

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Nauman's Shorthorns. Herd sires: Hallwood Sultan and Imperial Radium. Choice females. Few excellent bulls for sale.

E. OGDEN SON, Maryville, Mo.

Most popular families. Diamond Baron in service.

T. B. RANKIN, Tarkio, Mo.

Breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns for 30 years. Scotch and Scotch-topped. Bulls in service, Violet Goods 428521 and Villager Sultan 41952. Over 200 to select from.

V. E. RUSSELL, Osgeod, Mo.

Cottage Hill Herd—Bulls in service, Rown Goods 388066, Forest Champion 553233. Young bulls for sale at reasonable prices.

MONTANA**N. J. TINTINGER, Mossmain, Mont.**

Diamond Willow Shorthorns. Herd numbering some fifty head. Herd headed by Dale's Renown 387320 and Village Boy Heir. Herd headers a specialty. Some good bulls for sale.

NEBRASKA**F. B. KERR, Farnam, Neb.**

Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns. Avon of Lyndale 432409 in service. A few young Scotch bulls for sale.

LOGAN & TROBAUGH, Fairfield, Neb.

Write John S. Logan or T. E. Trobaugh for stock prices. Two herds of choice cattle representing the best families. All stock at private sale.

McKELVIE & BARNES, Clay Center, Neb.

Best quality and breeding.

S. A. NELSON & SONS, Malcolm, Neb.

150 head, all Scotch. Most fashionable families. Royal Sultan, Afton Clipper in service; also a son of Villager and Cumberland's Type.

RETZLAFF BROS., Walton, Neb.

Snowflake herd. Choice selection of Scotch females, representing the most fashionable families. Good herd bulls for sale sired by Snowflake 213207, Gloster Goods 408789 and Village Coral 503995.

NEW YORK

HEART'S DELIGHT FARM, Chazy, N. Y.
W. H. Miner. At this time we have a few choice roan yearling bulls for sale.

WALNUT GROVE FARM, Washingtonville, N. Y.
H. E. Tener. Milking Shorthorns—50 head—many imported animals. Herd bull, imp. Royal Duke, grand champion New York State Fair 1916, dam and granddam have records of over 10,000 lbs. each.

NORTH DAKOTA

APLAND & SORLIEN, Bergen, N. Dak.
Gloster's Knight 43556, by Fair Acres Gloster, heads our herd of 49 females.

ESTATE OF GEORGE BALDWIN, Ellendale, N. Dak.
The largest herd of Shorthorns in the Northwest. The best beef and milk families represented.

OHIO

C. A. BRANSON, Cadiz, Ohio.
Elmhurst Shorthorns—A select herd of females of the most desirable tribes, headed by The Bard of Avondale 367548, a good breeding son of the great Avondale. Young stuff always for sale.

CARPENTER & ROSS, Mansfield, Ohio.
Maxwalton Farm—Have shown their supremacy in the leading show rings. Herd numbers some 250 head, all ages. Write for what you want.

S. A. DUNLAP, Williamsport, Ohio.
Sultan Leader 320272, a good son of Whitehall Sultan, in service. Some choice Scotch bull calves for sale. One good 2-year-old bull. Females of different ages always for sale.

FRANK R. EDWARDS, Tiffin, Ohio.
Oakdale Farm—Scotch Shorthorn cattle. Herd numbers 125 head. Pride of Albion 352820, Grand Champion of 1915, in service.

W. C. ROSENBERGER, Tiffin, Ohio.
Clover Leaf Stock Farm—Eighty registered Scotch cattle. Good bulls and females always for sale. Bulls in service: Maxwalton Pride 367542, Village Royal 355016 and Favorite Sultan 410895.

OKLAHOMA

JOHN T. KRAMER, Tulsa, Okla.
Best families of Shorthorn cattle headed by imp. Proud Baronet.

H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Watonga, Okla.
Pleasant Valley Stock Farm—Most popular strains. Nearly 300 head. Herd bulls and breeding females, ages to suit, always for sale.

C. E. SUPPES & SON, Tulsa, Okla.
Breeders of high-class Shorthorns.

L. J. WORK, Carmen, Okla.
Utility Shorthorns. Prince Sturdy in service. Rock Island, Frisco and Orient railroads.

OREGON

W. B. AYER, Portland, Ore.
Foothills Farm, Carlton, Ore.—Breeder of Milking Shorthorns.

FRANK BROWN, Carlton, Ore.
Craigielea Farm Shorthorns—Young stock for sale at all times.

SOUTH DAKOTA

E. W. CARR & SON, St. Lawrence, S. Dak.
Brookside Stock Farm—Shorthorns of quality a specialty. Visitors always welcome. Choice young stock for sale at all times. Get off train at Vayland and call by phone.

J. F. EDELSTEIN, Dallas, S. Dak.
Green Field Shorthorns—A select herd of matrons headed by Forest Dale 387321, one of the greatest breeding sons of Avondale. Write your wants.

FLANAGAN & LANNING, Selby S. Dak.
Sitka Stock Farm—Herd now numbers 125 head. Breeding stock for sale at all times.

JACKSON & WHITE, Hurley, S. Dak.
Urbandale Shorthorns—With a herd of select Scotch families, mated with high-class bulls, we are producing Shorthorns of the most approved sort. We take pleasure in showing our cattle to visitors. Private herd catalog mailed on request.

N. R. RUNDELL, Hurley, S. Dak.
Sunnyside Stock Farm—Legal Stamp, by Regal Stamp and Dale's Fascinator, by Double Dale, head a select herd.

PHILLIP SCHAMBER, Eureka, S. Dak.
Dealer in Shorthorns, Belgian and Percheron horses.

D. B. SMITH, Mission Hill, S. Dak.
Elmwood Farm—Registered Milking Shorthorn cattle. I am offering a nice string of young bulls, from which the selection of a herd bull may be made. Exceptional values, well bred and from heavy producing dams. Correspondence and inspection invited.

F. E. TAYLOR, Ellis, S. Dak.
Excelsior Farm Shorthorns—Herd headed by Cumberland's Marshal. Young stock for sale. Farm 12 miles northwest of Sioux Falls.

E. J. THOMPSON & SON, Hurley, S. Dak.
Wayside Farm—Scotch Shorthorns of the richest breeding. Herd bulls: Prince Cumberland, Golden Goods and Fair Sultan.

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J. G. ALLEN & SON, Newport, Tenn.
Registered Shorthorns. Dual-purpose kind, reds and roans. Calves, heifers, bulls and cows for sale.

H. D. T. WILLS, Shouns, Tenn.
Herd established 1902. Herd sires: Broadhooks Chief 505896, Royal Goods 506938. Bulls and females for sale at all times. Scotch and Scotch-topped cattle.

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J. A. BROOKS, Falfurrias, Tex.
Breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Bulls for sale, immune to tick fever.

W. W. SAMUELL, Wilson Building, Dallas, Tex.

FRANK SCOFIELD, Hillsboro, Tex.
Lackawanna Shorthorns—Of extra quality, bred in the south below fever line and immune to tick fever—30 bulls on offer at this time.

VERMONT

W. ARTHUR SIMPSON, Lyndonville, Vt.
Fairholme Herd—Milking Shorthorns. Register of merit cows, headed by great imported bull Robin and the Clay bull, Green Hill Waterloo.

VIRGINIA

W. P. CRICKENBERGER & SON, New Market, Va.
Scotch Shorthorns for sale. Maxwalton Beau 426669, son of Maxwalton Renown 367543, in service. Correspondence solicited.

SAMUEL H. MARSHAL, Simeon, Va.
Bull calves and a few heifer calves from a herd headed by Morven Marshal, a good son of Whitehall Marshal.

S. H. MOORE, Stuarts Draft, Va.
Breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns. Scotch-topped, Ferdinand 423339, a descendant of the great Choice Goods, in service.

WASHINGTON

DAY & ROTHROCK, 205 Exchange Nat'l Bank Building, Spokane, Wash.
Hercules Stock Farm—Shorthorns of quality. Herd headed by Gainford Perfection 442173.

A. D. DUNN, Wapato, Wash.
For Sale—Shorthorn cattle from one of the leading herds of the Northwest.

WEST VIRGINIA

P. S. LEWIS & SON, Point Pleasant, W. Va.
Shorthorns bred for 43 years in our herd from the most reliable strains, carefully selected.

McLAUGHLIN FARM, Maxwalton, W. Va.
Herd sires: Broadhooks Sultan 583860, and Double Sultan 460771, trace to four of the choice sons of Whitehall Sultan, viz: Avondale, Glenbrook Sultan, Whitehall Baron and Oakland Sultan.

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ANOKA FARMS, Waukesha, Wis.
Established year 1870. Herd sires: Lavender Stamp, imp. Rasper Champion and Regal Stamp. Autumn calf sale, Dec. 1.

F. S. BUNKER, Kilbourn, Wis.
Double Standard Polled Durhams. Herd bulls: Sultan Goods, white, by Royal Silver, and Type's Lord 2d, red, by Cumberland's Type. Herd headers our specialty.

H. B. DRAKE & SON, Beaver Dam, Wis.
Bulls, cows and heifers. Bred for milk and beef. Herd headed by one of the best grandsons of Whitehall Sultan.

S. T. FOSTER & SON, Elkhorn, Wis.
The Pioneer Herd of Milking Shorthorns. Dual-purpose by demonstration. Young bulls for sale.

HERR BROS. & REYNOLDS, Lodi, Wis.
Master Ruby and White Rock in service. Correspondence invited regarding private sale offerings.

EBEN E. JONES, Rockland, Wis.
Hillshade Farm Shorthorns—Headed by Prince Cumberland 347311 and Collynie Sultan 414233. Young bulls and females for sale.

R. W. LAMB & SON, Janesville, Wis.
Shorthorns, bred for milk and beef. Young bulls for sale.

B. W. LITTLE, Janesville, Wis.
Bates Shorthorns. Best milking strains of the most noted and popular breeding of Bates breed. A few choice young bulls for sale. Inspection invited.

HARVEY H. LITTLE, Evansville, Wis.
Young bulls from dual-purpose ancestors for sale.

MACMILLAN & MACMILLAN, Lodi, Wis.
Meadow View—Sires in service: Scotch Cumberland 348063, Village Beau 353527, Village Marquis 430412. The bulls and heifers which we offer blend the blood of Whitehall Sultan, Cumberland's Last and imp. Villager.

GEORGE MANEY, Oconomowoc, Wis.
Northview Stock Farm—Breeder of registered Shorthorn cattle.

JOHN NOTSETTER, Deerfield, Wis.
Elm Grove Stock Farm—Dual-purpose Shorthorns. Herd headed by King's Crest 396857 and Collynie Dale 2d 527760.

CANADA

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario.
Eighty-one years without change have we been breeding Scotch Shorthorns. I now have a few of the best in both bulls and heifers to spare.

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